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BATTLESHIP HELD LIKELY TO REMAIN CHIEF SEA WEAPON

High Officer of United States Navy Sees No Evidence That Aircraft or Submarine Will Make Big Warship Obsolete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Not only is the battleship far from obsolete but the United States should arm itself so securely that no nation or group of nations would care to attack her, in the opinion of a high officer of the United States navy, as expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The world war, said this officer, had changed human nature not in the least. The greed for commercial and imperialist aggrandizement at the expense of less powerful nations still inspired the great nations to jealousy and intrigue against one another. Until there was more concrete evidence of the actual dawning of the brotherhood of man than could be discerned at this time it would be well for the United States, without any intention whatever of attacking any one, to make its defense so invulnerable that war against her would be folly.

No one could more earnestly desire the cessation of all wars than the informant, but he refused to be misled by any tendency or desire to disregard what seemed to him to be the hard facts of the situation.

Battleship Defended

To the discussion as to the value of the battleship this authority adds an unshakable conviction that nothing is in sight now which would justify the opinion that aircraft or submarine will make the big warship obsolete. He pointed out that this was not the first time that the supreme effectiveness of the battleship had been questioned. There had been advocates of other types of ships ever since the building of battleships began.

For instance, the French, desirous of avoiding the enormous expense of the battleship type, had gone in extensively for torpedoes, developing submarines from their little Gymnates. But now it was recognized by all the French strategists that this was a mistake.

In the late '70s, the informant recalled, there was great faith in the efficacy of a torpedo secured on the surface, small craft, projecting from a small submarine. It was thought that the development of this idea would destroy the battleship.

Then, when the Whitehead torpedo was invented, many thought that the last days of the battleship had surely arrived. They argued that no vessel could stand against an automotive torpedo with a range of several hundred yards. But even when the Whitehead torpedo had been developed to an effectiveness of 10,000 and even 20,000 yards the battleship was able to meet the threat by increased size, a larger number of compartments, underwater armor and the so-called "blisters" outside the ship. Then, too, at one time it was thought that the ram would push the battleship off the sea; the Ammen ram was actually built but never proved much of a success. And still the battleship reigned supreme.

Defenses Against Submarine

The submarine came next, and that, of course, was merely an attempt to carry the torpedo within more effective range of the enemy. But listening devices and other means had materially lessened the efficiency of the submarine, and it was not so great a menace now as it had been before the war. It must be remembered, too, that when a submarine was under water and its position discovered, it was completely at the mercy of a surface enemy with a few depth bombs. Building larger submarines did not increase their effectiveness, because the larger the craft the easier became its detection. Indeed, if a submarine were sighted by two or three destroyers when it submerged, the chances of destroying it before it could attack the battleship were good.

On the whole, the informant was convinced that most seamen would prefer to take their chances on a battleship rather than in a submarine of any size. It should, of course, be understood that the battleship could never act alone; it must always be accompanied by a number of destroyers, cruisers and other auxiliary fighting vessels.

The Case of the Airship

Asked to express his opinion as to the value of the battleship with reference to aircraft, the informant said that he was aware of the argument in favor of the airship. Again, as in the case of the torpedo, the battleship was said to be doomed by aircraft. But in the world war there had been no record of any effective attack on a warship from the air. It was, of course, impossible to say to what extent and in what manner, aircraft would be developed as fighters, but nothing had developed as yet to make the aircraft superior to the battleship.

Dropping the torpedo from the flying machine was another of the attractive new ideas. But this had not yet accomplished anything, and while it was undoubtedly worth developing

the burden of proving its usefulness still rested upon its advocates.

Summing up, the informant found that for the last 50 years the cry had been raised, periodically, that the battleship was obsolete as a capital ship and that the nations should cease building this type and concentrate their constructive energy upon some new type proclaimed as the battleship's master. But through all these campaigns against it the battleship had remained supreme.

Cost of Battleship

The informant was asked to express his opinion as to the enormous cost of the battleship. He replied that even here it must be remembered that when one spoke of a \$40,000,000 battleship one was speaking in terms of the new dollar value, not the old dollar of 20 years ago. Increased cost of labor and material had made the cost of constructing battleships sound larger than it really was. And it might be considered worth while to spend \$40,000,000 for such battleships as some other nation, deeming it necessary to keep pace with the United States naval building program, should find it increasingly less easy to do because of the tremendous financial expenditure involved.

As to increasing armament, the informant expressed the belief that the United States was always in danger from abroad and for that reason must build not only battleships, but also cruisers, submarines, airships, flying machines and all the other auxiliary vessels necessary. It might be that only a comparatively small number of big battleships would be needed, if the naval program were to increase the number of auxiliaries, such as airships, submarines and cruisers. What should be the exact proportion of these auxiliaries to the battleships was a matter for strategy and tactics to decide. Probably there should be not fewer than eight destroyers for one battleship or battle cruiser, with a certain definite proportion of submarines, fuel, provision and other auxiliaries.

That the United States had no intention of attacking anyone, the informant believed, was a fact about which there could be no question. But he believed also that other nations were very jealous of the prosperity of the United States, and it was not at all inconceivable that the country might be attacked sooner or later. It would be well to remember that war was no more impossible today than it seemed to be in 1914.

Minority Naval Report

Suspension Urged of Work on All but Six Ships on 1916 Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Suspension of the construction of all war vessels included in the 1916 program except five battleships which are more than 71 per cent constructed, and one battle cruiser, was urged by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, in a minority report submitted from the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate.

Work on the remainder of the ships the Utah Senator declared should be discontinued forthwith. The minority report strongly indorsed the Borah resolution urging a six months naval holiday and took issue at almost all points with the recommendations of the General Board, which received the approval of the majority members of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Construction of the other five cruisers of the program should be suspended, Senator King declared. Instead of battleship construction Senator King advocated several large submarines and at least one plane carrier with a full equipment of seaplanes. He even recommended that contracts for this work be held up until there was a material change in the industrial situation. The Senator declared that many vessels now in the navy list should be withdrawn from service.

The minority report was signed by Senator King alone. He characterized as "reactionary" the report of the general board of the navy made at the request of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, after Senator Borah submitted his resolution to the Senate. Senator King said: "This report might have been prepared five or six weeks ago. There is nothing in it to indicate that the Borah resolution had ever been before the general board."

He charged that the majority of the Naval Affairs Committee failed to report on the economy of any possible agreement between the naval powers providing for the reduction of armaments. Great Britain does not desire war with the United States nor with any other nation, Senator King said. "It would be impossible for her to wage war against the United States. Naval experts who are fair and honest are compelled to admit the impossibility of any danger at the hands of Great Britain."

MANY STATES IN RATE TEST CASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The number of states that will join Wisconsin in the suit before the Supreme Court to test the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate state railroad rates has been increased to 42, John E. Benton, general solicitor of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, announced yesterday. The case is set for hearing on Monday.

PROJECTED UNION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Salient Points of Compact That Four Nations Must Sign to Make It Effective—Honduras Only One Ratifying so Far

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The text of the compact of the Union of Central America has been received here, but, it is pointed out, it will not become effective until all the countries concerned have ratified it. At present Honduras is the only one that has taken such action.

Salient points of the compact follow:

"The governments of the republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, regarding it as a high patriotic duty to bring about, as far as possible, the reconstruction of the federal republic of Central America upon bases of justice and equality that will guarantee peace, maintain harmony among the states, insure the benefits of liberty and promote the general progress and welfare, have seen fit to conclude a Treaty of Union achieving that end, and to that effect have appointed plenipotentiary delegates."

"Article I. The republics join in a perpetual and indissoluble union, and will henceforth constitute a sovereign and independent nation whose name shall be Federation of Central America."

Constituent National Assembly

"Article II. The four states will convene through deputies in a Constituent National Assembly and here and now accept as the supreme law the Constitution that may be framed by the said Assembly in accordance with the stipulations of this treaty."

"Article III. In so far as it may be consistent with the federal Constitution, each state will preserve its autonomy and independence in the handling and direction of its domestic affairs and all powers not vested in the federation by the federal Constitution."

"Article IV. So long as the federal government, through diplomatic action, shall not have obtained the modification, denunciation or substitution of the treaties in force between the states of the federation and foreign nations, each state shall respect and continue faithfully to observe the treaties that bind it to any one foreign nation or more to the rest."

"Article V. The Constituent National Assembly, in framing the federal Constitution, will respect the following basis:

Federal District

"A. There shall be a federal district under the direct rule of the federal government. The Assembly will designate and mark out the territory that is constituted and within that area will designate the town or place that is to be the political capital of the federation."

"B. The government of the federation will be republican, popular, representative and responsible. There will be three powers: the executive, legislative and judiciary."

"C. The executive power shall be exercised by a federal council composed of delegates elected by the people. Each state will elect a principal and an alternate of 40 years of age or more, native citizens of the state which elects them. The term of the council will be five years."

"D. The legislative power will be vested in two houses: the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate will consist of three senators from each state, elected by the Congress thereof. The senators shall be 40 years of age or more and citizens of any one of the states. Their term will be six years and they will be renewed every other year, in thirds. The Chamber of Deputies will consist of representatives elected by the people on equal duty for every 100,000 inhabitants or fraction of more than 50,000."

Tolerance of All Cults

"E. The judicial power shall be exercised by a supreme court of justice and by the lower courts that may be established by law. The Senate, from a list of 21 names submitted by the federal Executive will elect seven incumbent magistrates, who will constitute the court, and three alternates to fill the temporary absence of the incumbents."

"F. The federation guarantees to every inhabitant freedom of thought and conscience. There shall be no legislation on religious subjects. In all the states toleration of all the cults that are not against morals or public policy shall be an obligatory principle."

"G. The federation recognizes the principle that human life is inviolable as to political and like offenses, and guarantees all men equality before the law."

"H. The federation guarantees the freedom of teaching. Primary instruction shall be compulsory, and that which is given in public schools shall be free."

and may not engage in debates. Soldiers on active duty shall have no right to vote.

"L. The federal government will administer the national public finances, which will be different from those of the states."

Nicaragua Holds Off

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—Refusal of the Nicaraguan delegation at the Central American Union Congress at San José, Costa Rica, to sign the pact creating the Central American Union was approved at a joint session of the House and Senate here yesterday. It was explained the delegation had declined to affix its signature to the convention because of patriotic motives. President Chamorro was authorized to continue negotiations which at the proper time might bring Nicaragua into the union, but he was instructed not to sacrifice any Nicaraguan rights or infringe upon any of the country's international obligations.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE AGREEMENT

Lord Grey Believes That If Arbitration Treaty Between These Two Countries Is Observed They Will Never Go to War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).

The question of war between the United States and Great Britain is not disposed of by calling it unthinkable and inconceivable, but if the existing peace treaty between these two countries is observed they will never go to war. This was the belief expressed by Viscount Grey last night at the National Liberal Club. He had been asked to speak particularly about the League of Nations, the main object of which must be to prevent war. Unless it could achieve that it would fail, said Lord Grey. As to the question whether it would succeed, his answer was that it must succeed. There must be some machinery which can be mobilized to prevent war and competition in armaments, a competition that must not be continued in the future.

The Irish Question

As to Anglo-American relations, one fact was very plain to him: that there would be no real cordiality between this country and the United States so long as the Irish question remained where it was.

It was idle to discuss British-American relations without having the fact in their minds and recognizing it openly. The League of Nations, which stands outside, could be given no credit. The League is thus compelled to range itself, even though it is anxious to be friendly and conciliatory, against the rest of the world. In these circumstances a refusal to recognize contracts approved by the League constitutes a serious blow to the League's prestige. In the specific case of the Island of Yap it is alleged that there is a violation of understanding reached with America. It should under a "C" mandate be an international cable station. As Japan is a member of the League and America is not, from a diplomatic viewpoint, America is in an unsatisfactory position though it may be contended that whatever is done by the Supreme Council of the League the Council is compelled to treat such a subject not in the spirit of the old diplomacy but in the spirit of justice in consonance with pledges made at the moment of the acceptance of the Covenant.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance

People in the United States, continued Lord Grey, seem to be very conscious of the effect of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and to be discussing the possibility of it involving their own country and Britain in war, but they did not seem to be so much aware of the existence of this treaty made with the United States Government and ratified by the Senate. If the treaties were to be observed, it was a good thing to keep them continually in mind so that public opinion assumed they were going to be put into operation. Care had been taken that there should be no conflict between the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the British treaty with the United States.

It had been so obvious that the two might conflict that when a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was discussed the Japanese Government was approached on the subject by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in a spirit of fairness and true statesmanship the Japanese Government had agreed readily to a clause being inserted in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which made it clear that in the event of a quarrel between Japan and any other country with which Britain had a treaty of arbitration there was no obligation on Britain to do other than carry out that treaty of arbitration. Britain had an understanding with Japan that that clause in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance applied to the particular treaty afterward made with the United States.

OFFICIAL CHANGE IN JAPAN ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Baron Nakamura has resigned as Minister of the Imperial Household of Japan, and Viscount Makino has been appointed his successor, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Department of State. The change was announced in the Official Gazette at Tokyo. Viscount Makino, formerly Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, is the first representative of the Satsuma family to become Minister of the Household for many years.

LEAGUE POSTPONES MANDATE DECISION

Intervention of the United States Unexpected and, Faced With Change of American Presidents, Council Defers Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).

The intervention of America in the question of mandates has proved to be a veritable bombshell. The communication of the United States to the Council of the League of Nations was altogether unexpected and, faced with this situation on the eve of a change of presidents, the Council can only defer its final decision on mandates to a subsequent meeting. It seems to be perfectly understood in official circles that in spite of America's absence from the League, she has a clear right to protest against any settlement of a mandatory which is calculated to injure her interests. Nevertheless, the proverb that the absent are always in the wrong is much quoted and as certain mandates, notably of the "C" type, have been published for two months, it will not be easy to go back upon them.

These mandates concern the Pacific Islands and West Africa. At present the question in respect of them is considered closed. Others, such as those which relate to Turkish territory and Central Africa, which belong to "A" and "B" classes, can be dealt with more easily. Nevertheless there is a real feeling that the whole matter should be studied in conformity with American desires.

Position Anomalous

The anomalous position of America is seen in the fact that while the German colonies were given as it were to the five powers to deal with, America, though maintaining her right of control, has withdrawn from the League. The Supreme Council, acting without the United States, drew up and submitted to the Council of the League mandates without consulting the United States. Obviously an expression of disapproval from America of these arrangements is a challenge, not only to the Supreme Council but also to the authority of the League. If the League is not universal, it is nothing. No clearer instance of its helplessness, unless it frankly chooses to become the organ of a certain group of powers in defiance of the right of nations which stand outside, could be given.

The League is thus compelled to range itself, even though it is anxious to be friendly and conciliatory, against the rest of the world. In these circumstances a refusal to recognize contracts approved by the League constitutes a serious blow to the League's prestige. In the specific case of the Island of Yap it is alleged that there is a violation of understanding reached with America. It should under a "C" mandate be an international cable station. As Japan is a member of the League and America is not, from a diplomatic viewpoint, America is in an unsatisfactory position though it may be contended that whatever is done by the Supreme Council of the League the Council is compelled to treat such a subject not in the spirit of the old diplomacy but in the spirit of justice in consonance with pledges made at the moment of the acceptance of the Covenant.

Opposition Unlikely

Two contradictory views are taken of America's approach to the League. Some members see in it a recognition of the League as an effective organization while others see in it a distinct challenge to the status of the League, probably will be negotiated.

that, unless met will go far toward wrecking and discrediting it. The League certainly cannot afford to put itself in opposition with a great friendly power, while as for the individual members of the League, they are unable to forget their financial necessity and desire not to do anything at this juncture to antagonize the United States.

Japan, of course, which is chiefly interested, is not obliged to have serious regard to the wishes of the United States unless she chooses voluntarily to allow the question to be reopened and even England is understood to be largely committed to the Japanese viewpoint. In this matter France is bound to take the American viewpoint. The situation is an embarrassing one but a solution will probably be found. It cannot be forgotten, however, that the single vote of Japan is sufficient to prevent a reconsideration of the Yap mandate.

PASSAGE URGED OF COLOMBIAN TREATY

Mr. Harding Reported as Heartily in Favor of Its Adoption—Such Action, It Is Thought, Would Have Good Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The great desire of Warren G. Harding, President-elect, to maintain friendly relations with Central and South America, and to remove any causes which may now tend to misunderstanding of this country's motives, became known yesterday, when it was learned here from persons who have been in close touch with him that he is anxious to have the treaty between the United States and Colombia adopted and ratified.

Mr. Harding expressed his views to a number of the members of the Senate. The President-elect has informed some of the party leaders that, in view of the fact that all objections to the adoption of the treaty have been removed, he would like to see it agreed to. Such action, it is stated, would have a good effect, not only on this country's relations with Colombia, but throughout all the southern republics, where the delay of the United States in ratifying the treaty has been used at times by factions or individuals who desired to carry on propaganda unfavorable to the United States.

It is believed, however, that the Senate will find plenty of time and opportunity to consider the Colombian Treaty during the month between March 4 and April 4, when it will be in session without a great deal of work on hand and while it is waiting for the assembling of the full Congress. At that time the bringing up of the treaty would not block or interfere with other important matters.

With the President heartily in favor of the adoption of the treaty it is believed that it can be put through in short order, for once it is brought to a vote it is known that there is more than sufficient strength to carry it. After the adoption and ratification of the treaty, a new treaty of amity and commerce with Colombia, to take the place of the treaty of 1846, probably will be negotiated.

Turkish Statements Similar

The statements heard by the allied representatives, The Christian Science Monitor is informed on high authority, were both to the same effect. Each statement was prepared in advance and read to the allied chiefs, sitting at the horseshoe table within which were two smaller tables reserved, one for Tewfik Pasha and two colleagues, the other for Bekir Samy Bey and four supporters. Tewfik Pasha was called upon to present his case first and one of his colleagues therefore read his statement.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Lloyd George expressed his pleasure that Tewfik Pasha was "better in health and able to take part in the signed last August, he continued, with the object of putting an end to the greatest war in history but the treaty had not brought peace to Anatolia. All the world was anxious for peace and Turkey no less so and, therefore, this conference had been summoned to bring about a settlement. Finally he called upon the Turkish delegates to bring forward their proposals.

Proposals Outlined

All countries inhabited by Arab majorities should remain part of Turkey and within those areas the Turkish nation should exercise full sovereign rights.

The Turks were willing to concede to minorities the same rights as are provided for in the minority clauses of other treaties, subject to Turkey being given similar rights in other countries where the Turks are in a minority.

The Turks were prepared to concede freedom of navigation to all nations through the Straits, provided that Turkish sovereignty remained unaffected.

Here Mr. Lloyd George interposed with the remark that as "a statement of principles" this was quite clear, but what mattered was "the practical application of the principles."

To this Samy Bey rejoined that if the conference "accepted the principles" then they would go on to discuss the detailed application. "General statements are all very well, but the conference requires detailed information as to the changes demanded in the treaty. The treaty cannot be compounded of principles," was the substance of Mr. Lloyd George's final answer to the Nationalist leader's plea.

It took further pressure to drive the Ankara representative into details but in the end he stated that the Turkish objections were to the following provisions of the Treaty of

TURKS MAKE THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE BEFORE THE ALLIES

In London, Delegates From Constantinople and Ankara Act Independently—Allies Ask That Requests Be Formulated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).

The Turkish delegates from Constantinople and Ankara made their first appearance before the representatives of the British, French, Italian and Japanese governments in Queen Anne's drawing room at St. James Palace today; and after presenting their case on general lines were requested to formulate in definite terms their views as to the points in the Treaty of Sevres which they ask to be modified. The drawing up of these details is taking up the rest of the day, as far as the Turks are concerned, and they will meet the allied representatives again on Thursday morning.

It was obvious on Tuesday night, when The Christian Science Monitor's representative interviewed Bekir Samy Bey, head of the Ankara Nationalist delegation of the Turks, he and his party are still determined to hold aloof from the representatives of the Porte under the Grand Vizier Ahmed Tewfik Pasha, and to maintain the claim to be the only authoritative representatives of the Turkish people.

Both Delegations to Be Heard

At today's conference the Allies, to a certain extent, recognized the facts by the seating arrangements and by listening to two separate statements of the Turkish claims, but when the Nationalist leader boldly made his claim in so many words to be the only authoritative representative of Turkey he was promptly cut short by Mr. Lloyd George, with the remark that the conference must hear both delegations, and it was not the business of the conference to decide between the rival claims of Ankara and Constantinople.

There is no indication that the two Turkish parties intend to work together over the preparation of a detailed statement, which will be heard on Thursday, and to The Christian Science Monitor's representative, those in Tewfik Pasha's entourage were unable to state whether the two parties will bridge the gulf. It is obvious from the attitude of both that the first move must come from the Nationalist side. In the meantime the failure of the Turks to agree between themselves on the question of precedence is not delaying consideration of the Turkish claims with respect to the Treaty of Sevres by the conference.

Turkish Statements Similar

The statements heard by the allied representatives, The Christian Science Monitor is informed on high authority, were both to the same effect. Each statement was prepared in advance and read to the allied chiefs, sitting at the horseshoe table within which were two smaller tables reserved, one for Tewfik Pasha and two colleagues, the other for Bekir Samy Bey and four supporters. Tewfik Pasha was called upon to present his case first and one of his colleagues therefore read his statement.

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In reply Tewfik Pasha agreed that the Turks were anxious for peace and he therefore submitted three broad proposals.

Proposals Outlined

All countries inhabited by Arab majorities should remain part of Turkey and within those areas the Turkish nation should exercise full sovereign rights.

The Turks were willing to concede to minorities the same rights as are provided for in the minority clauses of other treaties, subject to Turkey being given similar rights in other countries where the Turks are in a minority.

The Turks were prepared to concede freedom of navigation to all nations through the Straits, provided that Turkish sovereignty remained unaffected.

Here Mr. Lloyd George interposed with the remark that as "a statement of principles" this was quite clear, but what mattered was "the practical application of the principles."

To this Samy Bey rejoined that if the conference "accepted the principles" then they would go on to discuss the detailed application. "General statements are all very well, but the conference requires detailed information as to the changes demanded in the treaty. The treaty cannot be compounded of principles," was the substance of Mr. Lloyd George's final answer to the Nationalist leader's plea.

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Sèvres; those relating to Thrace, to Smyrna and to the neutral zone round the straits, to military claims and to economic and financial control. Smyrney asked for time to prepare statements on these points and made the claim that he and his delegation constituted the only authoritative Turkish delegation in London. With Mr. Lloyd George's refusal to admit this contention the conference adjourned.

Strength of Greek Claims

Conference Thought Unnecessary as Case for Treaty Is Strong

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In Greek opinion there was never any need for the present allied conference and all parties in Greece stand firmly united against any attempt to revise the Treaty of Sevres. In fact the case for the treaty is overwhelming and the reasons leading up to the present conference do not reflect great credit on the Allies. The Christian Science Monitor learns in well-informed quarters. There seems to be some doubt as to what gave rise to the conference and why an opportunity was given to the Turks to discuss the Sevres Treaty. Some accounts have put it down to Mr. Lloyd George's desire for a round table conference which he considers the best way of settling disputes, but The Christian Science Monitor learns that Count Sforza put forward the proposal at the last Paris conference. Mr. Lloyd George considered it was quite useless as the Turk would always prove himself a Turk but, as the French and Italians were both against him, he agreed to a conference believing that the Turks would demand so much that Count Sforza and Mr. Briand would be convinced of the futility of endeavoring to revise the treaty.

Kemalists Aided

The Italians, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, have all along been desirous of curtailing Greek expansion in Asia Minor and aided Kemal Constantine by all means in their power to return to Greece. No sooner was he once more settled on the throne than Count Sforza proclaimed the Treaty of Sevres must be revised. Italy has shown in other ways her hostility to Greece and Count Sforza is said to act as godfather to the Kemalists. In fact, The Christian Science Monitor is informed that if it were not for the supplies of money and munitions which have been received by Kemal Pasha from Italian merchants he would long ago have had to restrain his pretensions.

The object of the French in pressing for the conference and the revision of the treaty is also one of self-interest, that in a curtailment of her commitments in Cilicia. At Hlyth, when the question of the Greek advance from Smyrna was considered, French military experts estimated that 27 divisions would be necessary. As a matter of fact the Greeks only used four, so that when Colonel Serianze—who by the way is a Kemalist and was vice-chief of the headquarters staff during the Venizelos regime—was confronted with General Gouraud's statement on Monday as to how many troops would be necessary to overcome Kemal Pasha, he was able to point to the success of the Greek troops with one-sixth of the force that the French thought necessary.

French Aided in Cilicia

In a recent conversation between Eleutherios Venizelos and Mr. Briand, in which it was urged that the Greeks should withdraw and the treaty be revised, Mr. Venizelos informed Mr. Briand that the French should be very grateful to the Greek Army at Smyrna as otherwise they would have had the whole of Kemal's forces to meet in Cilicia. In fact the Greek case is so good that there should be no compromise for the revision of the treaty would not bring about peace, whether on behalf of Turkey or of France.

Greece has faithfully carried out the mandate imposed on her by the Allies. She has pacified Smyrna and reestablished many thousands of refugees and restored districts which had been ruined by the Turks. It is not possible, The Christian Science Monitor's informant stated, that the Allies could give back these territories to the capacity of Turkey on account of specious arguments advanced by Italy; and Italy will learn once more that her plan cannot prosper because it is not based on justice, as she did in Baron Fonno's encounter with President Wilson two years ago.

SAN DIEGO EXPECTS BIG BUILDING AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Contracts involving the expenditure in San Diego of more than \$2,000,000 in permanent construction work are expected to be awarded by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, early next month, according to Norman Smith, naval public works officer for the eleventh naval district. The three important naval establishments were called for recently by the Bureau of Yards and Docks through the local naval public works office. They include 17 buildings for the naval training station; two huge reinforced concrete hangars at the North Island Naval Air Station to house seaplanes of the NC type and the six-story warehouse and administration building at the foot of Broadway. The total amount involved will approximate \$2,000,000.

SUPPORT IS ASKED FOR JUDGE LANDIS

Friends of Dry Law Enforcement Are Told That Promoter of Attack on Jurist Is Known to Have Aided Liquor Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Support of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis by all citizens who stand for law enforcement is asked by E. J. Davis, district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, in a statement which asks the question: "Is the attack upon Judge Landis in Congress brought about by wet interests?"

In reply to this question, Mr. Davis quoted the record of Representative F. Welty, leader of the effort to impeach Judge Landis in Congress. The statement follows: "The chief promoter of the attack, Congressman Welty, voted against the submission of the prohibition amendment to the states, and voted for the Clogge substitute to the Volstead law, which would have taken the teeth out of that measure and killed law enforcement."

"We have authentic information direct from Congressman Welty's home, Lima, Ohio, which contains the following: 'Mr. Welty's nomination and election were brought about by the wet interests. Before going to Washington he and his law partner had a considerable clientele among the wets, and wets of the most disreputable sort. A notorious rumrunner and gangster was his client; also a rumrunner and dive keeper. The latter is now in the penitentiary for shooting with intent to kill a United States soldier. This last episode occurred while Mr. Welty was in Washington, and the man was defended by Mr. Welty's former law partner, but the accused was one of Welty's clients before he was elected. Welty was overwhelmingly defeated last fall in a strong Democratic district, and will never be strong enough to come back.'"

"Judge Landis is recognized as one of the hardest working judges on the bench, frequently holding night sessions. He is one of the leading personalities of the generation, and is the kind and character of a man and judge who gives some hope for the perpetuity of American institutions. He should have the outspoken support of all good citizens at this time when he is attacked by interests who would overthrow law and order and all who uphold them, in order to promote their unscrupulous gains."

Landis Case Set for Tuesday

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After informal discussion with members, Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, announced yesterday that the impeachment charges of Benjamin F. Welty (R.), Representative from Ohio, against Federal Judge K. M. Landis would be considered on Tuesday. He indicated that the committee would make a report to the House before adjournment on March 4.

SOCIALISTS PROTEST IN AID OF MR. DEBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Asserting that the occasion for "this brutal order," revoking the visiting and writing privileges of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President last fall, in Atlanta penitentiary, is the "blistering criticism of President Woodrow Wilson contained in the Debs' statement of February 1, the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, in a statement issued here yesterday, urged that mass meetings of protest be held by all workers' organizations. The order protested against was issued directly from the Department of Justice in Washington, says the statement, and takes away not only "the visiting and writing privileges which are allowed to most criminal prisoners," but also prohibited his weekly letter to his wife.

"He is being punished," asserted the statement, "because he dared to criticize his imperial jailer at Washington. For this criticism the expiring Administration seeks to break the spirit of Debs by isolating him from all contact with friends and relatives."

Official Order Issued

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Visiting and writing privileges of Eugene V. Debs in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, were temporarily suspended as a disciplinary measure because of an interview he gave to the press in which the President of the United States was attacked, D. S. Dickerson, chief of the division of prisons of the Department of Justice, said yesterday. Suspension of these privileges for infraction of rules is not unusual, Mr. Dickerson declared, and in Mr. Debs' case it probably will be lifted within a week. When the attention of White House officials was called to reports that Mr. Debs was being held incommunicado they said that they had not known of it before and that an investigation would be made.

SENATOR TAKES PART IN TRACTION FIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, who has been summoned to this city to serve as chief counsel to the city administration in its opposition to the traction plan put forward by Gov. Nathan L. Miller, arrived yesterday and held a conference with Mayor John F. Hylan in the City Hall. Although

Senator Johnson declined to express his personal views in the matter, he said that he believed the Governor's plan to be unconstitutional. He added that he felt fairly familiar with the subject already, but wished to study all angles of it. He said he was already formulating a plan of action, but was not yet ready to announce it publicly. He also said that he intended to remain in the fight to the end if John F. O'Brien, corporation counsel, would permit it. The Assembly at Albany showed overwhelming support of the Governor's plan on a test vote, 92 to 40. Fourteen New York City Republicans voted in opposition.

WASHINGTON BIBLE FOR MR. HARDING

President-Elect Will Take Oath on Same Volume Used by the First Chief Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The elimination of the time-honored parade and ball is not the only innovation that will characterize the coming inauguration of President-Elect Warren G. Harding. It was learned definitely yesterday that Mr. Harding has given instructions to Elliot Wood, the superintendent of the Capitol, to have ready the Bible on which George Washington, the first President of the United States, took his oath of allegiance.

After the President-elect had requested that the Bible in question should be on hand it developed that it was not so easy to produce it. President Washington took his oath of office in the Federal Building in New York City. By a peculiar circumstance the Bible was the property of the St. Johns Lodge No. 1 of that city. It is still the property of the lodge. Its present owners willingly volunteered to bring the Bible to Washington and on it the new President will take the oath of office. It will be guarded, however, by a committee of Freemasons, who will come to Washington with the treasured book.

It will be remembered in this connection that President Washington himself was a member of the Masonic order. It is not quite clear, though history will clear it up, whether the Bible of the lodge was used because the federal building did not boast of one, or as a compliment to his order. The probability points to the latter reason.

The President-elect is also a member of the Masonic order. It is taken that the historical antecedent of the ancient volume appealed to a man who is signally devoted to the "Fathers."

In former years it was the duty of the clerk of the Supreme Court to buy a Bible for use in connection with the President's taking of the oath of office. The custom has been to give this Bible to the mistress of the White House with the President's autograph. This year, as in former years, the clerk of the court had invested in a Bible, not anticipating the request of the President-elect.

PROHIBITION PARTY OPPOSES LIQUOR BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—On the ground that the proposed prohibition bill in the Legislature is diametrically opposed to the objects of its association, the executive committee of the Peoples Prohibition Association met here on Tuesday and decided to take no part in the drafting of the new liquor act, authorized by the Legislature last week. Following a two-hour discussion on the question of liquor legislation, in which practically every member of the executive expressed himself, a resolution was unanimously passed that it reaffirmed its position as set forth at the last meeting of the executive committee.

"The proposed statute," the resolution said, "for government control and sale in its very name and principle involves the sale by the government of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, and, notwithstanding the fact that the same government by its educational department, teaches as part of its public school curriculum, that alcoholic liquors are detrimental to health and life, this proposed statute is so diametrically opposed to the objects of this association that we take no part whatever in drafting its provisions permitting the sale of liquor for beverage purposes."

While deciding to take no part in framing the act, the committee placed itself on record as being emphatically opposed to the government making any profit whatsoever from the sale of liquor. This also applies to any corporation, firm or individual, and is embodied in a resolution, which was unanimously passed that this executive most vigorously protested against the sale of intoxicating liquors for profit either by the government of British Columbia, or any other corporation, firm or person as this would be making profit by the degrading of people.

CHURCH AID FOR INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Close relations between the church and industry are advocated in the statement of findings of the conference on the church in industry recently held here under the auspices of the Chicago Federation and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Establishment of a bureau of inquiry and publicity for educational purposes and to make known instances of constructive practical experiments which are being made toward improving industrial relations is recommended.

MARKETING PLAN VALUE STRESSED

Senator Kendrick Tells Farmers Committee of Fifteen of the Pressing Needs of Majority of Nation's Live Stock Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"The majority of the live stock growers of the country are hard pressed financially, and they are looking to you for help in the solution of their problems," declared J. B. Kendrick (D.), Senator from Wyoming, co-author of the Kenyon-Kendrick packer regulation bill in Congress, in addressing the opening session of the Farmers Live Stock Committee of Fifteen here yesterday.

This committee, which was appointed by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, on instructions from a general convention of all the active farmers and stockmen organizations in the United States, proposed to map out a program and establish an organization for the cooperative marketing of livestock on a national scale. Senator Kendrick said that he considered the work before the committee of such importance that he left a critical situation in Washington to attend the meeting.

"There is nothing more important before the producers today than the work of this committee," said C. H. Gustafson, director of the cooperative marketing department of the American Farm Bureau Federation. "We are asking for no special favors and will work out our own salvation in our own way."

"Whether the people of the United States continue to have meat to eat or not, depends on what this committee is able to accomplish," declared C. H. Hyde of Alva, Oklahoma. "The work of this committee will be more difficult than that of the farmers grain marketing committee of seventeen. It happens to be a member of that committee also and am familiar with the problems of both."

The grain marketing committee following sessions held in Kansas City, Missouri, last week, announced its plan for revolutionizing grain marketing in the United States. "Production of livestock is not now profitable to farmers," continued Mr. Hyde. "You cannot make farmers continue producing livestock at a loss, and unless this committee can find ways to make livestock profitable the farms will abandon the industry."

FARMER FAVORS DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Proof that not all farmers are opposed to daylight saving is contained in a letter received by Gov. Nathan L. Miller from J. H. Todd of Victor, Farmers, Bellville, New York, which says: "I believe that it has been alleged that the farmers of the State are opposed to daylight saving. I do not know who is responsible for the assertion that the farmers are opposed to it, or how general this feeling is among the farmers in other sections, but I, as the owner of the above rather large farm, desire to express my unqualified approval of 'daylight saving,' believing that its advantages are far greater than any possible disadvantages, providing, of course, that it becomes a definite state law applying without exception to the entire State and, consequently, to all public carriers, utilities, etc., operating within the State. I beg to express the hope that you may see your way clear to advocate the continuance of 'daylight saving.'"

FORD PLANTS SOON TO BE IN FULL OPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Henry Ford announced yesterday that it is only a matter of weeks until his plant will be in full operation. Orders for between 78,000 and 79,000 cars have been received for March, he said. Operations got well under way this week in the Ford blast furnace and tractor plants at the River Rouge. Between 15,000 and 20,000 men are employed at these plants when production is normal. "We are calling men back to the Highland Park motor plant as rapidly as we can take care of them," Mr. Ford stated. The force at the latter plant was increased to 14,000 this week and before the week end 3000 more will be given work. A night force is contemplated.

SEATTLE TO HAVE RELIGIOUS PAGEANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—"The Wayfarer," a religious pageant written by Dr. J. E. Crowther, has been practically secured by Seattle for \$20,000. It will be produced about the middle of July in the new University of Washington Stadium. The play will be held in trust for the community, and be presented annually. By agreement, it will not be produced elsewhere in America. A chorus of 2500

STUDENTS' MOTORS BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

DAVIDSON, North Carolina—Davidson College authorities have placed student ownership of automobiles under the ban. The automobiles, the college authorities claim, interfere with academic duties.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

Good Times AT THE HIPPODROME

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th St. W. of Broadway

Little Old New York

voices, an orchestra of 200 pieces and 3000 actors constitute the cast. It is hoped, that the entire personnel will be recruited from Seattle and vicinity. "It is to be strictly a community enterprise," said Dr. Crowther. "All profits are to go for civic purposes, and none for personal gain."

JAMAICA REFORM PROGRAM OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Governor Probyn is meeting the Legislature with a program setting out the probable cost of the chief reform measures about which there has been much talk of late in this island. This he did in a memorandum issued to the elected members and considered at a conference before the actual assembly of the legislative council.

The proposed measures may be listed thus: New bridges and roads, \$100,000; water supply, \$120,000; child welfare department, \$30,000 to start and \$34,000 yearly; harbor improvement, some \$270,000; to involve a special packet tax; irrigation; improvement of Kingston; housing plan for cottagers, and educational reforms. The plan is to make loans for about 57 years, with interest and sinking fund provided yearly. For the whole scheme this would mean at least \$153,900 yearly, besides the sums for the railway loans, making in all nearly \$289,000. Carrying this through next year, with the revenue estimated for, and along with increases in expenditure by the various departments, would bring the island out with a deficit of \$300,000. The expenditure, however, is likely to be reduced by the Legislature.

Special revenue measures imposed during the war were in the form of export duties, surtaxes, and excise duties. The export duty on logwood and sugar has already been removed. There is a feeling that the others should go also, except the postal surtax, which has raised postage here from 1d. to 1½d. The government recognizes the need to reduce the import duty on articles of food and clothing, but it will wait on the report of the select committee which is now considering the whole question of the tariff. There has already been a reduction on certain cotton goods coming from Great Britain, and on flour coming from Canada.

The utilization of the colony's waterfalls to create electrical power is proposed, but for this and for irrigation there will be local taxation falling on those who will directly benefit.

PATROL BOATS ASKED FOR ALASKA DRY WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska—One of the latest activities to be inaugurated in Alaska by the Department of Justice is the extension of the work of the Bureau of Investigation, by locating three special agents of that bureau in Juneau, Valdez and Fairbanks. They are under the jurisdiction of the Ninth District, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. Their operations for the first six months have justified the experiment of extending this service to Alaska.

In the report of the grand jury which was in session at Ketchikan, comment was made on the large quantities of intoxicating liquors which are brought into Alaska and the lack of patrol boats on the Canadian-Alaska boundary, and recommendation was made that two fast patrol boats be detailed by the government to assist in enforcing the liquor law.

EXPOSITION INCORPORATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—The Atlantic-Pacific Highways and Electric Exposition, plans for which have been under way for some time past, has been incorporated with all the attendant formality at the State Capitol. The articles of incorporation were signed by Julius L. Meier, Edward Cookingham, C. C. Colt, F. E. Beach, president of the Hydro-Electric League; O. M. Clark and Adolph Wolfe.

GOOD ROAD APPEAL TO FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—Stressing the fact that farmers are now using great numbers of motor trucks in the United States, E. R. Preston, publicity chairman of the Citizens Highway Association of North Carolina, urges the farmers to rally to the support of the hard-surfaced roads movement.

STUDENTS' MOTORS BARRED

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PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th St. W. of Broadway

Little Old New York

CONTROL FORECAST OF ALL RAILROADS

William G. McAdoo Sees Failure of Operation Under the Esch-Cummings Law—Loan Policy of Administration Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William Gibbs McAdoo, who, with Mrs. McAdoo, is a guest at the White House, commented yesterday on the railroad situation and on loans to foreign governments, with both of which matters he has had close official connection in the past, and regarding which he has been widely quoted, especially recently concerning the foreign loans.

Mr. McAdoo finds the railroads in the predicament which he anticipated if the term of government control was shortened too abruptly.

"The Esch-Cummings law has worked out exactly as I predicted it would," said Mr. McAdoo. "Instead of providing a solution of the railroad situation in this country, it has created a condition of chaos that is nationwide in its effect. Despite the confident prediction of the railway executives when the law was under discussion in Congress that it was very legislation for which they were clamoring, I am confident now that they realize, judging from present conditions, that they were mistaken in their advocacy of such a measure. It has absolutely failed to live up to what was predicted for it, and, in my judgment, no other agency has contributed to the present unsettled state of affairs, so far as the railroads of the United States are concerned, as has this law."

Control Is Forecast

The drift toward government ownership is gaining considerable headway as the result of the inability of the carriers to operate the roads at a profit, said Mr. McAdoo, although, hitherto, he had opposed permanent control.

"I stand on the position I took in 1918," he continued, "when I recommended to Congress and the railway executives themselves that a five-year test period should be fixed in order to determine whether government control of the railroads was best for all interests involved. But my plan was rejected all along the line. The railway managers frowned upon it, and committees of Congress charged with legislating for the railroads paid no attention to it. If the government had provided for this test period, and the owners of the railroads had acquiesced, I believe that they would not now be facing the serious situation with which they are at this moment confronted."

Zone Plan Opposed

Mr. McAdoo did not believe that the plan to apportion the railroads into different groups would be feasible.

"It would be like throwing a large juicy piece of meat in the center of a ring of dogs," he asserted. "The larger and stronger dog would get all the meat. No such system as this would work. The large trunk lines that have most of the passenger and freight business, and are operating on a paying basis, would never consent to take over roads that have been run at a financial loss. An arbitrary apportionment of the railroads into several groups would not solve the present difficulties, in my judgment."

Turning from the purely domestic difficulty of running the railroads at a profit to the debated question of foreign loans, Mr. McAdoo frankly admitted that he was responsible, as Secretary of the Treasury, for most of the loans that had been made to foreign governments, and that, moreover, he believed, just as Secretary Houston does, that the government is in honor bound to advance money, which it promised to do if the nations having credits demand it. This position is contrary to that indicated in statements that have been attributed to Mr. McAdoo in some portions of the public press.

Responsibility for Loans

He explained his position thus: "The fact of the matter is that I was responsible for the negotiations which resulted in loans being made to our allies after I had received express authority from Congress. It was the only thing that could have been done at the time, and this assistance

on the part of the United States was absolutely essential for the successful prosecution of the war against Germany. I still believe that this government should pay every cent to the Allies made under the original commitment. It is true that when I was an "alleged" candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, I made a statement to a newspaper, either in March or April of 1920, that I did not favor any further loans to foreign governments, but this had absolutely nothing to do with the loans already contracted by the United States. This was in line with what Secretary Houston said at a hearing two days ago as to what he believed Mr. McAdoo had said.

No one had authority from him to do anything for the overthrow of George White as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. McAdoo stated. "If I am a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination four years hence, and I am giving the matter no thought whatever, I will not care particularly who is chairman of the Democratic National Committee. What the leaders of the party must do now is to decide upon some plan of action and formulate a set of policies under which they can go before the voters of the country."

Winslow-Townsend Bill Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Protest against the Winslow-Townsend bill becoming a law is made by the organizations of railroad workers in a message sent last night to President Wilson by B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor, in which it is charged that the Association of Railway Executives hopes to disintegrate the workers' organizations by refusal to meet their representatives in conference as asked before the Railway Labor Board and the denial of their right to collective bargaining. The assertion is made that the railroads through the Winslow-Townsend bill seek to force the country into a hasty settlement of guarantees to their managements.

It is asserted that the railroad executives "are clearly violating the Transportation Act" in their course of "limiting the right of collective bargaining to an unfair and unequal basis. Hoping to secure a return to the unjust and unreasonable working conditions which prevailed before the war, they wish to pit the consolidated power of their national organization against the employees of a single craft on a single railroad."

It is asserted that the executives in attacking the right of the employees to collective bargaining are assailing the one basic guarantee under the Transportation Act with which it was the intention of the men who framed the act to invest labor.

It is declared that the "railroad owners should not be permitted to enjoy the financial benefits of the law and of this proposed amendment unless and until they have demonstrated their willingness to obey those provisions which are intended to guarantee the human rights of the workers."

REVOLT AGAINST THE SOVIET REGIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, landed at this port yesterday on the steamship Aquitania of the Cunard line, which was held at quarantine for more than 24 hours. Mr. Bakhmeteff, who had attended a meeting in Paris of Russian elements opposed to Bolshevism, reported as an encouraging feature of the situation in Russia that he had heard that large portions of Soviet territory seemed to be in constant revolt against the régime and that there was a growing internal movement against the Bolsheviks.

STUDENTS TEACH ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Students of Princeton University are teaching English to foreign residents of Princeton. Most of the pupils are Greeks, who range all the way from those who have never attended school at all, to one man who holds a degree from an Athenian university. Classes are held four nights a week.

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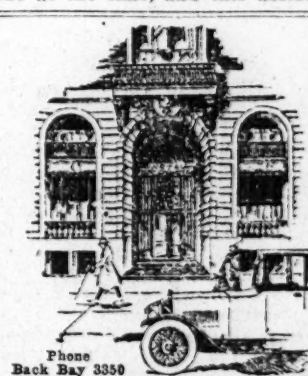
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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Turn and Turn About

Prof. Nicholas Roerich, the Russian painter who refused the post of Minister of Fine Arts in the Lening Government and who is now in the United States, tells an amusing story of the initiation of the Soviet system in the Imperial Opera. The entire staff of the opera house in Moscow, directors, scene painters, singers, were instructed that thereafter all were to be treated on an equal basis, no one being considered better than another, and all to receive the same wage. It may be imagined that the temperamental stars did not receive this without emotion. On the night of the next performance the tenor in the leading rôle could not be found and a frantic search was made while the audience waited. Finally he was discovered by an amazed manager selling programs in the lobby.

"What madness is this?" shouted the manager. "Don't you know we are holding the curtain for you?" "Ah," answered the singer with ironic sweetness, "you see we are all equal now. Tonight I sell the programs. Let one of the ushers sing my rôle."

Nature Exempt

There is another story told by Professor Roerich which results in the hearer asking for assurance of its truth. Which is given. It seems that certain enthusiastic revolutionists in authority in Moscow decided that a highly decorative and significant effect could be produced by painting the grass and the trees about the government buildings in Moscow a bright red. Orders were given and the government painters set themselves industriously to work giving an appearance to the official vegetation which we commonly attribute to growth on the planet Mars. Whereupon the startled workmen and soldiers of the city marched through the streets and made solemn protest against painting the trees and grass of the city red. Their wishes in the matter were respected and Nature was relieved of the necessity of subscribing to the Soviet code.

Peanuts Wholesale

"Jumbo peanuts, 5 cents a bag!" Sailed peanuts, 10 cents a smaller bag!—what a travesty to him who has sailed up the frisky river and seen literally miles of peanuts in gunny sacks stacked from 10 to 30 feet high along the sandy shores, waiting shipment to the sea! They need no cover over them there, for rains are not dependent in Burma upon the weather-man, but upon the monsoon winds. They must get thoroughly dried out under the tropic sun that seems to shine upon them daily less than 120 degrees of heat. For all I know, this land is the greatest peanut-growing section in the world—it must be for, all put together, the monkey and human devotees of these "nuts" (they are no more nuts than is a potato) could not consume a fraction seemingly of those endless piles of burlap bag treasures. The British know them only as "monkey nuts," and perhaps it is better so, but the name places an unnecessary onus on people who enjoy them as much as I.

The Great Solution

Nature seems to be having a somewhat difficult time of it these days. For example, the gentlemen who have been for so long enviously watching the enormous power of Niagara Falls going to waste, and whose attempts to use it have been ever foiled, have at last concocted a scheme which they are sure will satisfy everybody. Nothing is simpler. Let us use the Falls for beauty all day, they say, and for power all night. All one has to do is to divert the water a mile or so above the Falls from 8 o'clock at night until 5 in the morning. "One may imagine the surprise of unformed tourists, desiring to see the Falls at night, at being told by a regretful hotel clerk that they were turned off for the night. Probably their feelings would be equalled only by the fish in the river below the Falls upon finding their surroundings rather radically altered every evening."

Hand Oil-Well

Oil lands above Mandalay are so rich and the oil so close to the surface that you see here and there among the scaffolded forest of steaming, drilling derricks a hole, hand dug and yawning, and at its mouth, a breast-high wooden pole carrying a creaking cross-wheel. A long rope attached to a cumbersome bucket plays over this wheel

as four or five coolie women "haul away" over a foot-hardened path 50 yards long. Back and forth, in and away, they trudge in the baking Burmese sun; up and down goes the oil bucket; and by degrees, fuller and fuller get the big round earthen pots beside the well that hold the day's "flow."

These wells are dug by suspended coolies, who loosen and pass up the débris 50, 80, 100 feet from the soft sandstone earth and shale. It goes on, ant-like, with incredible labor for almost a microscopic wage. Many of them, however, like the pitcher of Philamon and Baucis, year after year, produce the rich black liquid, the heritage of the family who owned the spot. Compare these methods, time-honored but time outworn, with those of California and Texas oil fields, where machinery takes care of every minute process, and muscle has more joyful tasks to do!

A NUTMEGGER'S DESCENDANT

Matthew Bartholomew (the surmise is mine) is the great-grandson of the inventor of the wooden nutmeg. There has been a little repentance in the family for that ancient sell, but not so very much.

He keeps an antique shop in southern Connecticut.

Antiquity is indeed the grandchild of nutmeggery. The whole thing is so easy. I say that Matthew leads a life of adventure, though not the seven seas but 70 backwoods New England counties are his roving ground. Come May and June, and he is off afield, a touch of the gypsy about him, as he flings the lines over the neck of the horse he has rented at some livery stable up Vermont State, something of the constable in his heart, for he means to dispossess the countryside of its heirlooms, something of the peddler's art of Asia in its itching palm. Oh, the bargains that he plans to make!

His eye is the eagle's as his cart goes rattly bang over the upland hills, or down meadow sides, with the moss just turning faint green on the crooked stone fences. He scans the porches and open barn doors, estimates the attic area, and keeps a sharp eye to the possible rejected chair by the woodpile, or unconsidered table left to weather by the kitchen door.

Though it be hidden by the brown scraggy briars of last year's ramblers roses, and weighed down with old crooks, though dingy paint has covered it with scales, the sharp eye of Matthew can, his heart bounding at the sight, discover the stretcher table, catchall for scraps.

"Whoa there, hoss," Matthew has stopped. He is deliberate in crossing the yard. He does not know what to be, a peddler, or a traveling gentleman honestly questing furniture, or a mere seeker after a cup of cold water. Casual he must remain until the deal is made. He has asked for water. He has sidled to the table's side while the farmer's wife brings him the dipper. "It is, it is, it is a stretcher table!" The water almost gurgles as his breath comes quick. "Nice size table!" he observes. "Yours?" She apologizes quickly for her careless yard-keeping, New England housewife that she is. "But it was handy there."

"Nice height," he observes, but coldly. Eagerness has betrayed him an expert in his hunt for tables. Once he has lost a butterfly table, oh, what a lovely thing, and all because a yearning eagerness set suspicion in a certain Aunt Nancy's view of a deal. She, too, bless her, had read in the papers of the fad for "early American."

Not so this time. Matthew has offered a couple of dollars, and the lady with the dipper has said to herself, "What a funny old trash man. Fancy his foolishness."

And strangely enough, every one is satisfied. Even the housewife who got the clutter out of her doorway. "A strange old roose of a man just carted it away," she explains to a neighbor who often now stands at her window wondering if some Matthew may not luckily pass her way.

A Country Walk

How well I remember those long fables I used to take with just my dog for a companion. Seldom, I believe, is such a spirit of comradeship found between man and beast as sprang up between us two at that time. What a joy it was to leave the pavement behind and to emerge into the open country and breathe the air of the fragrant woods, what pleasure to stroll the wee folks of the wild in their happy homes.

Often when we wandered where the country was wilder and houses were passed less frequently, a succession of small hills occurred with streams winding between them. These streams were much the same, wide and shallow, and overgrown with water-loving trees and bushes; glistening white, golden-hearted water lilies floated on the open pools and the narrow were filled with long waving moss among which small perch and minnows darted about.

THE RED ADMIRAL

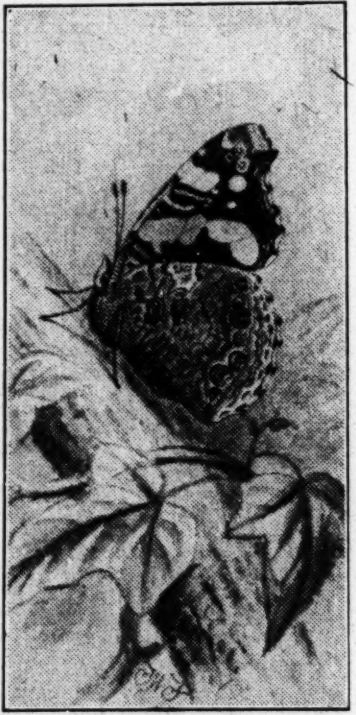
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Although it has always been supposed that the red admiral (Pyrausta alantata), like other species of the Vanessaes, regularly hibernated in Great Britain, and all those which made their appearance in the spring had passed the winter months in a torpid state, it was not until the year 1907 that the first authentic instance of the hibernation of this butterfly, in a state of nature, was made known. In February of that year one red admiral, two peacocks, and two small tortoiseshells were found by Mr. Walter Barnes in a torpid condition clinging to the woodwork under loose slates on the roof of his house at Orpington, Kent. The red admiral showed no signs of any activity until it had been kept in a warm room for some time, where it lived and fed for several days. The following year a second example was discovered hibernating in a holly hedge, amongst dried leaves that had gradually accumulated in a dense mass in the middle and formed a rain-proof shelter over the butterfly. Again, in November of the same year, a third specimen was found under the eaves of the same house; all three specimens were females.

Also in 1908 Captain Purefoy made some interesting observations on a number of specimens he had in his butterfly garden in Kent. During the greater part of October the weather was fine and warm, but later, when the cold weather set in, several of the alantata became quite torpid, while resting on the bark of trees, which they greatly resembled, with closed wings. In the following February two became active and flew strongly about the inclosure, and others likewise survived the winter. While resting on the bark of an old tree, they were most difficult to detect. Bright days revived them.

The red admiral migrates annually to central and northern Europe, and reaches the British shores toward the end of May, or early in June, when the females deposit their eggs on the common stinging nettle, and a succession of broods occur until late autumn. In the extreme southern localities of England, this species may more frequently survive the winter, where probably its period of hibernation is only of short duration, chiefly during the most stormy weather, as it generally remains on the wing throughout November and even as late as December in the south of Cornwall and the Scilly Islands. In many parts of the country it occurs from the end of May until the end of October, or well into November should the weather continue fine and warm. In certain years it is abundant in various parts of Britain, while in others it is comparatively scarce. These erratic appearances are due to its migratory habits.

Like many other butterflies, alantata usually rests for the night upon trees, either on the rough gnarled bark, or amongst the foliage. An example the writer kept under close observation for about two months in his garden, was remarkably regular in its habits.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The red admiral

It daily went through almost precisely similar rounds, and evergreen roosted for the night on a single oak. This beautiful butterfly is of general occurrence throughout England. It frequents all kinds of situations: woods, fields, lanes, gardens, orchards, the seashore, and even the center of towns and cities, where it may often be seen settled on freshly watered roadways, drinking at the little puddles, especially during a long spell of dry, warm weather. It is one of the most familiar butterflies visiting gardens and orchards to feed on the nectar of flowers and the juices of overripe and rotten fruit.

Old Burma Temples

In the heart of the jungle in Burma, where the tiger and the lizard keep guard, and herds of wild elephants roam smashing through the undergrowth, you sometimes come upon a sight that make you doubt you are on earth. You may break through cordons of vine and thorn and stumble upon crumbling temples, ancient of days, so ancient—as time goes in the moist tropics—that neighboring villagers cannot tell you who built them there nor when. Some are vegetation-covered heaps of rounded bricks; some preserve the changeless traditional form: bell-shaped, with lofty pinnacles surmounting a basal tower—tottering, but untumbled. No trace of road may lead to them, no remains of old villages

near by. "Old, unhappy, far-off things, and battles long ago" may have devastated their sites and driven their people like chaff before the storm. Once their spires were surmounted by glittering caps of pure gold; their corners watched over by idols of jeweled eyes and awesome mien; carving relieved their snow-white slopes—now, only romance hovers there, romance and the gray age.

MRS. THRALE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Heater-Lynch-Salsbury-Thrale-Piozzi," says Mr. Salsbury, "was possibly the most feminine person who ever lived—with the prerogative exception of Eve," and this year, the one hundred and eightieth since her birthday, it may be worth while to inquire how and why she is perennially interesting. "Friend of Dr. Johnson" is her title of honor in the Dictionary of National Biography, and it took no little force of character to deserve and retain the epithet for 18 years, and no little strength of will and appreciation of greatness to endure the habits of an honored guest whose friends were at least as trying to a hostess as himself.

Married at her family's wish to Henry Thrale, she was largely thrown on her own resources, and took to literature as a consolation; even Boswell called her "a lady of lively talents, improved by education."



Mrs. Thrale, after the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds

and admitted that Johnson's introduction to her and her husband added much to the happiness of his life, till at last he became one of the family, and an apartment was appropriated to him, both in their house in Southwark, and in their villa at Streatham. "That place which you kindness and Mr. Thrale's allows me to call my home," he wrote of Streatham as early as 1767, and the delightful relation between them struck Fanny Burney as forcibly as the absurd behavior of Boswell, hovering at his hero's elbow with a note book, when she was happy enough to be asked to the Thrales.

No part of Dr. Johnson's correspondence is so unreserved as the delightful volumes entitled "Letters to and from the late Samuel Johnson, LL.D., which Thralia Dulcis to use one of his affectionate epithets for her, published in 1788. To his Dearest Madam he apologized for being forced to write a short letter when he wished to write a long. "Never imagine that your letters are long; they are always too short for my curiosity," he says on another occasion; and even amid the worst of his regrets, he regretted the greater pleasure he would have had, "had you, and Master, and Queeney (her eldest daughter) been in the party."

"Honored Mistress," "My Dearest Mistress," "Dearest Lady," these are the titles he delighted to give her, and no detail of his experiences was too small for her friendly eye, no new book which he or she enjoyed too neatly to be overlooked when he wrote to her. He could tell her she was "a goose," could write with deep affection, "Dearest dear Lady, take care of yourself. You correct us, and rule us, and vex us, and please us;" could take an interest in Queeney's hen set upon duck's eggs, and feel sure his Mistress would be glad to hear he had had "good words, and cherries, and strawberries" in a Lichfield Jun.

And her name was great in the land. When Dr. Burney proposed to let her into the secret of the authorship of "Evelina," Fanny wrote all in a twitter, "your wish of telling her quite unmans me; I shook so, when I read it, that had anybody been present, I must have betrayed myself; and when she asked me to express the fullness of her contentment at this sweet place . . . Mrs. Thrale seems to have a sweetness of disposition that equals all her other excellences, and Fanny had just seen it put to the test in a woman's tenderest point, her management of her children, in which Dr. Johnson had just accused her of "perverseness in not allowing anybody to give them anything."

Her second marriage with Piozzi met with a degree of violent opposition which is today inexplicable; it was a marriage purely of affection, and was apparently perfectly happy. Mrs. Thrale was a sort of Peter Pan, who had not the power of growing up. In 1820 she celebrated her birthday by a ball to 600 or 700 people, and led off the dancers with Young Piozzi; she wrote book after book on the most varied subjects. Posterity owes her a deep debt of gratitude both for her kindness to Dr. Johnson and for her records of their intimacy. To her we owe the most important contributions to the personal literature of the subject, the Anecdotes and the Letters, the last of which show him at his very best and to himself honor. Like Boswell, she "would not make her tiger a cat to please anybody," and printed his praise and blame with an impartiality and feeling for the truth, which can only win our admiration and affection for the "dearest dear lady" whom Johnson honored with an intimacy which wins for himself and her the love of all succeeding generations.

THE ANCESTRY OF SKELT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The essay, "A Penny Plain, 3d. Coloured," by Robert Louis Stevenson, has become a part of English literature. Who that reads Stevenson knows it not? Many, perhaps, today have wondered what exactly were those works of a peculiar art which so enchanted little Louis Stevenson in his rather austere governed childhood. The illustrations show the very thing. The original Skelt to whom Stevenson traces their invention, designed these fantasies to make a kind of children's pictorial theater. The idea was to cut out the figures and scenes, presumably to paste them upon cardboard or stiff paper, and with them to fit up a toy theater, with wings, back cloth, set scene, box scene, front cloth and all the rest of it. Some children, doubtless, took a pleasure in this ingenious labor; but it is to be supposed that the most of them, like the young Stevenson, found their chief pleasure in coloring the "plain" outline drawings, and in musing upon the admirable titles suggesting the plays they represented. Where are the plays? Evidently they were sold separately, for Stevenson refers to the "play-book," and no doubt some plays are still extant.

Stevenson justly observes that the pictures were all either designed for melodrama or for pantomime. Stevenson regards "Skelt's Juvenile Drama" as the transcription for the young of "the great age of melodrama." . . . "the kingdom of Transpottus," as of course it was, and leaves it at that. Pantomime is another matter, which Stevenson puts aside.

But this singular incarnation of the art of the theater, its reduction, so to speak, to its lowest terms, is significant of much which Stevenson left unsaid. He had no great notion of the theater. He once remarked to a friend that the novelist had no need of the aid of an actor to interpret between the novelist's characters and his audience; a remark which implies a certain misconception of the purpose of the theater. There is a point at which the art of the novelist and the art of the playwright meet; but for the rest, their methods are essentially divergent. We are here dealing with melodrama, a word usually employed to signify a form of art whose effects are violent and unreal.

But these are relative expressions. They denote the opinion of that part of the public whose intelligence, being offended by melodramatic presentment, avoids these plays. But upon the audience which frequents melodrama its effect is neither violent nor unreal. So far from being offended, these happy people are enraptured. Stevenson speaks "of the footlight glamour, the ready-made, bare-faced, transpottine picturesque, a thing not with cold reality, but how much dearer to the mind."

But here one must distinguish, for melodrama, dear to some, repels others. It appeals, in fact, to those who see life in those broad, fantastic, and passionate terms, or to those who, like children, knowing no better, naturally accept the presentment. Stevenson, having put away childish things, remembered with pleasure that epoch of his being. He has no more use for Skelt or Skelter, but recalls that magician with gratitude.

Some clever person once said he cared not who made the laws of his country, if he were allowed to make its songs. If he thus nobly implied that if necessary he could do both, his aspiration is none the less admirable. That aspiration has been the guiding star of generations after generations of a strange and lovable people for hundreds of years. They are called gleemen, wandering minstrels, strolling players. They began to voyage throughout Europe when the Roman theaters disappeared. Their ancestry goes back far into the days before history began. They made the Sagas in Greece; they made the wonderful stories of Homer wrought into perfect and therefore enduring shape. But so far as England is concerned, we may conveniently pick up their trail in the mystery and morality plays, in which they performed, if they did not write them, and thence come upon them in the early Elizabethan romantic (not classical) drama. If John Webster's "Duchess of Malfi" be not melodrama, what is? What but melodrama are the plays of Peele and Nash, Middleton, Ford, Beaumont and Fletcher, Kyd, even Marlowe, and even some plays of Shakespeare?

Side by side with these pleasant and terrific spectacles are Ben Jonson's vigorously, scholarly comedies, and the purely classic masques and tragedies of Buckhurst and the rest. Thence forward the two streams flow side by side, occasionally intermingling, yet always distinguishable; but whereas the melodramatic tradition has scarce changed in essentials for centuries, the politer and more intellectual art alters with every vicissitude of fashion, and is colored by each succeeding phase of knowledge.

Such, in a word, is the vast and innumerate ancestry of Skelt; and his latest avatar is the cinematograph. A penny plain and twopenny colored are now endowed with movement. Of speech they are still deprived; and with it the noblest attribute of the whole art of the theater is gone. These swift shadow-shows go by in silence, enthralling and oppressive. Skelt, to do him justice, never dreamed of so barbarous a degradation. He might be, and in fact was, vulgar; he was silly; he was anything you like; but at his best he touched romance; and when he designed his Juvenile Drama, he conceived his paper puppet-show moving to the high voices and honest laughter of children.

As for Skelt's forerunners, the many companies of poor strolling players,

what do they say to one another, as they gather invisible in the darkness of the cinema-house, and behold their tuneable and jolly muse grimacing. "The Public," methinks I hear them whisper, "always come back to the Legit. They always have, bless them, and they always will."

THE VOICE IN THE TUBE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Londoners love novelties, and it was with a proud air of proprietorship that an official of Oxford Circus Tube Station seized a timid inquirer by the arm and hurried her down the moving staircase to the depths below to view the newly installed stentorphone at the bottom of the staircase which shouted out instructions of command and advice in a voice that left no manner of doubt that it meant to be obeyed.

"Keep moving, please." The delighted official again took a firm grip of the inquirer's arm and hurried her round the corner, but not before the Voice had begun to yell out.

"If you must stand, stand on the right." The happy official beamed. Nothing could have been more a propos than the remark, the Voice had vindicated itself, if it needed vindicating.

Still standing at the place indicated, a search was made for the operator, to show off further intelligence in the new possession, but Harry was discovered at a little table in a corner from whence further instructions were being sent in motion. A trainful of people had arrived and as a description was being given as to how it was done, the Voice roared out, "Some are in a hurry, don't impede them."

Although not impeding in any way the inquirer started like a fawn and the kindly official helped her on to the moving stairs, looking back with satisfied eyes at the box, for it was just a simple light-colored box touched up with a bit of blue, standing between the two escalators.

"Do you think it will do any good?" he was asked, and in a convincing tone the answer came.

"But don't they wait to see where the instructions are coming from instead of passing along as they would naturally be inclined to do?"

"Yes, of course, just at first. It is the novelty of it all, but they will soon get accustomed to it."

Accustomed to be ordered about by a box, educated by a gramophone, hustled by a voice from the depth of the Underground, and taking it all with the greatest good nature! Not only being amused but falling in with the command, that is the most astonishing thing for people accustomed to resent anything like personal interference.

No wonder the officials are proud of their new way of getting things done.

The New Santa Barbara Light

Many persons are still fond of the oil lamp to read by at home. In the house it still gives the amount of brilliancy desired. But lighting engineers claim superiority for the electric light in a fog.

An electric light of 1,000,000 candle power is to be installed in the Santa Barbara Lighthouse. The light itself is not 1,000,000 candle power, but the light is intensified by the use of reflectors ingeniously cut and placed in clear weather the light will not be visible any farther than the old oil lamp, which shines 20 miles. The light is 178 feet above sea level and 20 miles is the horizon limit. But in foggy weather the new light will be visible two or three miles in place of one mile, the limit of the oil lamp's beams.

RICEFIELDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a monotonous sameness to the great ricefields of the southern United States, and yet the student of nature will always find them interesting. Their billowing greenness resembles nothing so much as the grass of the marshes, but these fields are squared by canals and irrigation ditches and interspersed with meadows where cattle graze. The house and other buildings of the planter cluster together as though on an island, and the illusion is heightened by the vast sweep of the fields that stretch almost to the horizon in all the emerald splendor of growing rice. The fauna is vastly more varied than one would expect to find in such open country for it partakes of both the prairie and the marsh. Mink, opossum and ground squirrels den in the levees, muskrats thrive on the rice, jackrabbits and cottontails live in the meadows and by the roadside, snakes of many kinds are plentiful and alligators swim in the canals and clamber clumsily up the banks to bask in the sunshine. The waters are teeming with fish, the booming of bullfrogs fills the air at twilight, and the burrowing of turtles and crayfish is a constant trouble for the levee-walker.

The avian life is even more diversified. Ducks abound at all seasons, great black divers with serpent-like necks are seen quite frequently, kingfishers chatter noisily about the waters—their name is legion. Large flocks of herons, blue and white and mottled, stalk along the levee tops or preen themselves on the sandbars or in the scrubby willows, the little blue heron bounds out unexpectedly and flaps off to quieter feeding grounds, and even the white and sandhill cranes are by no means rare visitors.

That cool rival of the parrot, the purple gallinule, and its near relative the cool or mudhen, have provoked the animosity of the planter by their habit of smashing down the rice and matted it together into a platform on which to erect their nests. They are true denizens of the marsh, however, and are seldom seen at close range. Their wild cackling, like sarcastic laughter, is frequently heard and is answered from all directions and from farther and farther until the noise fades out in the distance. Often one may see one of these queer birds jump into the air and fly clumsily along for a little way with their long legs dangling and then flop back into the rice. Huge grackles sit on the fence posts, fluffing out their feathers and spreading wings and tail and jeering at any bird or beast that may happen to pass near by. Sometimes one flushes a dull brown bird from her nest of woven grasses and then a gay fellow in a natty black uniform with epaulets of red and gold hurries up and proclaims himself her mate. This is the red-wing blackbird whose greenness has won for him the name of "rice bird." Each clump of willows seems to have its pair of orchard Orioles, and as one nears their nest the male flirts into the air and flies slowly back and forth, the while he bubbles over with melody.

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CLEAN SLATE NOW SEEMS UNLIKELY

Congress May Fail to Pass Army and Navy Appropriations—Little Hope for Packer and Coal Bills at This Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Republican leaders in both houses are making every effort to comply with the wishes of the President-elect and to get the annual appropriation bills out of the way before the Sixty-sixth Congress comes to an end on March 4. While considerable progress has been made during the last week, the indications are that some of the major bills may go over. This is also true of some other major legislative measures that have been pending before Congress, notably the packer control bill and the Caldwell bill for the regulation of coal production, salt and distribution.

The rock on which the program for a clean slate on March 4 is likely to founder is the army and navy appropriation bills. These bills are charged with controversy of a bitter and far-reaching character.

Leaders on the Republican side have been heading every effort to smooth out the opposition to the appropriation for the military and naval establishments, but they have received no assurance that the road would not be blocked.

Senate Army Fund Larger

The Senate Military Affairs Committee reported out the annual appropriation bill yesterday. This measure appropriates some \$31,000,000 more than the House bill, which made provision only for an army of 122,000 men, while the Senate bill makes appropriation for the 175,000 men authorized in the resolution recently passed by Congress. The increase in appropriation made by the Senate committee opens the way to controversy on the floor of the Senate and to still further controversy when the measure goes into conference of the two houses.

It is on the naval bill, however, that the chief contest is expected. The opponents of the appropriation for the 1916 battleship program have promised to make their fight when the Senate takes up the bill which is ready to be reported from the Naval Affairs Committee. William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, and those senators who agree with him, will bring out into the open the testimony on which the Naval Affairs Committee endorsed the naval program of the General Board. They have repeatedly charged that the evidence was one-sided and that the controversy as to the efficacy of the battleship versus the aeroplane was not investigated to the extent that the gravity of the situation required.

A Tactical Advantage

They have now a tactical advantage which they can use effectively, if they desire to go the limit. Only a few days remain and by prolonging the debate in the Senate they can easily cause the naval bill to go over and so open the way to a further investigation. Not only is the general question of naval policy in construction involved but the forces that are really in favor of reducing expenditures are preparing to make an attack on the army and navy expenditures as the pivotal points at which substantial reductions are possible. The leaders charged with the passing of the bills are anxious over the situation but they are still hopeful that the desire of the President-elect for a clean slate will neutralize some of the opposition.

The situation that confronts the Republican leaders on these bills has not been rendered easier by the disapproval of certain elements in both houses over the failure of the powers that be to get final action on certain measures which they believe affect the immediate interest of the public as much as do the army and the navy.

It now looks as if the packer control bill would certainly go into the discard on March 4. No effort is being made to bring a vote in the House and even if a vote were taken the differences between the Senate and the House bill are so vital that no agreement could possibly be secured.

Packer Control Fight Not Lost

But it is not the mere failure to get legislation enacted in this session that worries the supporters of the packer bill. It is rather the feeling which amounts now to a certainty that the men who will control and influence legislation are deliberately sidetracking a measure which it took 10 years for the Senate to get action on. For the time being at least, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, its affiliated interests and the packers, working in concert with the forces in the Congress that have always opposed governmental interference with business, however monopolistic private control became, have won.

But the fight is not over. It is merely another case of old scores to settle which is only a matter of time. When the new Congress convenes a showdown will be demanded and in the showdown there is envisaged a probable test of Republican harmony and solidarity. The question at issue is simply this: Will the Republican leadership insist that all measures intended to give the federal government some degree of control over "business charged with public interest" be thrown into the discard—and private monopoly given a free hand? This is the question that will be put when the day of Phillips arrives.

All this applies to the Caldwell bill. The Chamber of Commerce and the local coal barons are opposing it as vigorously as the chamber and the

packers are opposing the packer bill. For days the Manufacturers Committee of the Senate has been unable to get a quorum to report out the bill. The reason for this is plain. The opponents of the measure, some of whom conducted a filibuster in the committee, found that the easiest way to prevent a report was to absent themselves. This policy has the additional advantage of avoiding a record of votes which would be available to the public.

PROBATION PLAN PROVES SUCCESS

Judge and Police Officials in Salt Lake City Are Well Satisfied With the Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The plan adopted recently by Judge Fred W. Crockett, of the Municipal Court, of placing on probation persons convicted of minor offenses, is proving of great benefit, not only to the persons involved but to the State at large, according to the consensus of opinion of police officials.

A report presented to the judge a few days ago showed that the persons involved had regularly reported and made statements of their behavior since being allowed on probation. The reports all tended to prove that the city and State had been spared expense in keeping the individuals in prison, while the offenders had benefited, and as a result, were grateful to the court and wished to show their appreciation by "going straight."

Judge Crockett said that he was highly pleased with the result of the probation system. Many of the probationers, he said, were formerly in court within a few days after they were released from jail. At present some of the worst offenders had been at liberty for more than 60 days and no complaints had been received by the officers that they had violated the terms of their probation.

Of all the persons placed on probation, totaling several score, since the new system was adopted, only three are known to have violated the terms of their probation. They were each given long jail sentences.

LAND OWNERSHIP IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Stockbreeders Association of the Province at its annual convention here, protested strongly against the right of orientals to purchase or lease land for agricultural purposes in Canada. A discussion arose over the reported negotiations now under way between Great Britain and Japan with a view to revising and renewing the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, and a resolution was passed unanimously, calling upon the Dominion Government to secure from Britain the right to prohibit the ownership of agricultural land by orientals who are not subjects of the British Empire.

The question is getting tense, according to D. W. Strachan of Tranquille, British Columbia, who pointed out that orientals at Kelowna are willing to pay exorbitant prices for land. Easterners, he said, do not realize the seriousness of the problem here, for if any one oriental makes a success of anything he has at once a horde of countrymen imitators following in his footsteps. The speaker contended that if Japan could exclude Canadians from ownership of land there, there should be a similar right here. He maintained that the "gentlemen's agreement" between Japan and Great Britain should not affect the situation here. Different stockbreeders in the course of the discussion pointed out that the number of Chinese and Japanese on the land is growing rapidly, and that it is impossible for the white farmer to compete in production on the open market, owing to the low standard of living of the oriental.

NEW SCALE OF WAGES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota—Employers of labor in the building trades here have put into effect a new scale of wages, which includes a reduction for common labor from 75 cents to 60 cents an hour. Thus far the reduction has had little effect, for the reason that a comparatively small amount of building now is being done in Sioux Falls, this being the quiet time of year in the building line.

FISHING WITH DRY DOCKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—They fish with 1000-foot dry docks in the Canal Zone and fish the catch in long toms. When gates of the Balboa Dock were opened recently to admit a vessel, according to the Canal Record, a school of fish swam in. The dock workers took all they wanted. The commissary got 490 pounds, sold at 11 cents a pound, and "between two and three tons" more were shoveled overboard with a crane.

RAILWAY BILLS NOT INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Several petitions in the Massachusetts Legislature for the acquisition of street railway lines by cities and towns were reported upon adversely by the legislative committee on street railways.

AGAINST DAYLIGHT SAVING

ALBANY, New York—The Assembly, by a vote of 79 to 60, passed yesterday a bill repealing the daylight saving statute, but containing a local option clause.

NEW CUNARD SERVICE PLANNED

HAVANA, Cuba—The Cunard Line expects to establish a service between Cuban and European ports, with two vessels, next June.

REACTIONARIES AND RADICALS ASSAILED

American Federation of Labor Appeals to People to Rally to Defense of the "Imperilled Institutions" of the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, the heads of the national and international unions, in conference here yesterday, under the presidency of Samuel Gompers, outlined a comprehensive program of action and issued an appeal to the American people to rally to the defense of the "imperilled institutions" of America "from the attacks of the conscienceless autocrats of industry and the followers of radical European fanaticism."

Pivoting its appeal on behalf of trade unionism on the promise that the aim is to fight for progress against reaction, the manifesto of the federation, made public after an all-day conference, is the most thorough-going and uncompromising challenge so far issued at radical and industrial assaults on the labor citadel. The appeal is addressed not merely to trade unionism, but also to the masses of the people, whose support is sought in what the federation deems an "economic crisis," and a "crucial hour."

Crux of Indictment

Here is the crux of the indictment brought by organized labor against radical agitation and industrial autocracy:

"American labor, battling for the preservation of American democracy and American institutions, today stands between two converging destructive forces.

"Standing between two opposing forces, uncompromising toward both, the American trade union movement today finds itself and every American institution of freedom assailed and attacked by the conscienceless autocrats of industry and the followers of radical European fanaticism. If either of these wins, the doors of democratic freedom and opportunity can never be reopened in our time.

"Though inspired by vastly different motives, these two unrelenting forces work toward the destruction of the same ideal, each using the other as a tool in the struggle to overwhelm democracy and put an end to American progress, politically and industrially."

Drive Against Unions Alleged

In the long category of strictures made against the "autocrats of industry," the following charges are given prominence:

"That the campaign for the 'open shop' now being conducted is in reality a campaign to close industry against union workers, 'to destroy trade unions and to break down and eliminate the whole principle which has for years been accepted as a principle based upon justice and established permanently in our industrial life.'"

"That unscrupulous profiteering is still in full swing and that the 'unscrupulous pirates of finance' are at this moment making fortunes out of commodity and financial speculation while the working people of the country have not reaped any appreciable reduction in retail prices.

"Going hand in hand with profiteering there has been and is a shameful and unjustifiable over-capitalization of industrial and commercial projects compelling the consuming public to pay interest in the form of inflated prices on vast sums of money, back of which there is no foundation of intrinsic value or productive capacity."

"That the productive energies of the nation have been diminished and output lessened, through the studied and arbitrary policies of reactionary employers," who are aiming at reduction of wages, while "Labor insists not only upon maintaining the present standards and working conditions but declares its solemn purpose to continue its struggle to further improve those standards."

Industrial Courts Attacked

"That industrial courts destroy the foundation of trade unionism and of collective bargaining and 'restore feudalism'; that the revival of the 'unrestrained use of the injunction' imperils the stability of our economic structure, and that Supreme Court constructions and judge-made laws have practically nullified the Labor immunity clauses of the Clayton act."

"Turning to radical agitation and propaganda, the declaration said that it was as fatal to American labor and free institutions as the attacks of the reactionary industrialism, and that European fanaticism was particularly desirous of undermining the labor movement in America because of the domestic character of the latter. The manifesto declared:

"Converging upon labor from the extreme right is autocratic reaction, while from the opposite extreme is the insidious propaganda of European fanaticism, which is particularly and peculiarly deadly in its hatred of the American labor movement because of its democratic character and its steadfast refusal to adopt revolutionary, destructive policies. It is a curious and startling fact that this propaganda of fanaticism has the sympathy and support of many of those in our country who style themselves as liberals, but who do not distinguish between that which is truly liberal and that which is destructive and fraudulent.

Common Antagonism Seen

"Because of its opposition to the American labor movement, this over-seas propaganda has even secured in the United States the support, at times secret, of some of the most reactionary American employers because

of a common antagonism to the trade union movement. There is an unscrupulousness and a natural aptitude for intrigue in this fanatical propaganda which makes it a most subtle menace to every democratic ideal and institution in our country.

"This propaganda, this constant effort to undermine the constructive organizations of American labor, this constant poisoning of the very foundation of our democracy, finds its expression everywhere and through countless agencies. It is assisted in its work of destruction not only by the publications devoted to a perverted expression of 'liberal' thought but it is assisted as well by many of those who speak from our platforms and who write and edit our periodical publications and our daily newspapers. Much of this assistance is involuntary and unconscious, which testifies to the subtlety of the propaganda and to the need for constant study and alertness on the part of all those who have at heart the preservation of democratic life in America."

Statement of Program

Following is the federation's statement of its program, for which it appeals for support and recognition:

"The right of the working people of the United States to organize into trade unions for the protection of their rights and interests.

"The right to work and to cease work collectively.

"The right collectively to bestow or withhold patronage.

"The right to the exercise of collective activities in furtherance of the welfare of labor.

"The right to a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.

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NATION MUST MEET FORESTRY PROBLEM

Chief of Government Service Urges Importance of Reforestation in Maintaining National Living Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Americans must answer one of the most important of their internal questions—that of replenishing the national lumber pile—within the next few years, declared Col. William B. Greeley, Chief of the United States Forest Service, in discussing the forestry program that should be adopted by state and nation alike. Colonel Greeley asserted that there can be no doubt that the production of the wood necessary to meet the requirements of the United States must be attained through reforestation of logged-off lands, and that, with three-fifths of her primeval forests gone, the nation must turn, before it is too late, to "the growing and harvesting of timber crops."

Colonel Greeley said that the increasing age of a country does not necessarily mean that the demand for wood will lessen, as it has of necessity in Europe. On the contrary, he expressed the conviction that the demand in the United States would grow with her continued industrial progress. He cited the growing demand for timber to crate oranges and grapefruit in the south, a demand which will increase as the development of the fruit lands increases.

"The average well-kept farm in our grain states," Colonel Greeley pointed out, "uses 2000 board feet of lumber every year for repairs and improvements. This represents probably the minimum use of wood necessary to efficient, modern agriculture in our northern states. American manufacturers are constantly increasing their demands upon the forests. Our yearly production of farm implements, wagons, automobiles, furniture, and various products consumes over half as much lumber as France uses altogether. Industrial centers like Pittsburgh, Chicago, or St. Louis consume from two to four times as much lumber per capita as the country at large. It takes 125,000,000 cross ties every year to maintain our railway systems; and this requirement is increasing rather than diminishing. Our use of paper, which is made largely from wood, has grown by leaps and bounds. In 1880 the average person in the United States used 30 pounds of paper; in 1920 he used 125 pounds."

Forest Influences

Pointing out that the widely distributed forest has a broad effect upon standards of living, putting no check on the American home, assuring the average family newspapers and magazines, and contributing greatly to the contentment vital to a stable government and a steady progress, Colonel Greeley asserted that if we are to maintain these we must become a nation of wood growers. Substitutes have been devised for wood but the demand has not fallen off. The free use of forest resources should not be decelerated, he asserted, because it has been a leading factor in the nation's progress, but the phase that must be considered is that the nation has failed to use vast areas of its forest land and to reforest that which has been cut out or burned over.

"Over 80,000,000 acres," Colonel Greeley continued, "have been reduced practically to absolute idleness as far as the production of wood of commercial value is concerned; and this area is being increased by 10,000,000 acres or more every year as destructive logging and forest fires go on. Timber supply for the future is simply a matter of putting idle land to work. We like to refer to hard work and steady production as the lasting cure of economic ills. Production from land is just as important as production by human labor, and our millions of acres of idle forest land represent just as great a loss to the economic stability of this country, in the long run, as idle farms or idle factories."

National Problem

Turning to the solution, Colonel Greeley declared that it is a national problem and that to provide for future requirements is a public obligation. The state or nation can afford to raise long-term lumber crops where the individual cannot, therefore let the public go into the business, is the common reply from the business man, Colonel Greeley said. In the interest of this he urged the importance of the national forestry program, and, further, that "the public should not only buy timber-growing land but should incorporate in its organized system all the timber-growing land which the state and federal governments now own." On the other hand, he said, reasonable encouragement should be given to the private owner, for three-

fourths of the forest land is in private hands and will probably remain there.

"The time has come, I believe," Colonel Greeley went on, "to go a step further in our conception of the rights of the individual in relation to the welfare of his neighbors. Lands which contain important natural resources can no longer be viewed merely as the property of their owners with no obligation to the general well-being. Rather should they be regarded in a sense as public utilities. By some other means or other, we must see to it that forest lands not needed for agriculture do not lie idle."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gov. Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota has laid before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a proposal that unions affiliated with the federation invest their funds in bonds of the state-owned Bank of North Dakota. He also has asked that unions deposit their surplus funds in the bank.

Idleness in Offices Charged

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Work in some government departments moves so leisurely that girl employees have been known to make their trousseaux during "working" hours, the Senate was told yesterday by Reed Smoot (R), Senator from Utah. He said he personally had investigated the situation in the offices.

Aid for Unemployed in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill for the expenditure of 50,000,000 pesos in road-building and public works, in order to aid in solving the unemployment problem. This sum would be obtained from the proceeds of a \$24,000,000 loan placed in the United States.

NO OBSTACLES TO OIL EXPLOITATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—No obstacles are being placed in the way of exploitation of Mexican oil deposits, according to statements made in the Mexico City press and reported to the State Department.

"The press of Mexico City," said a State Department announcement, "published on February 21 a statement by the Mexican Department of Industry that there are no obstacles being placed in the way of exploitation of the petroleum deposits of Mexico, and that applicants for permits to drill are only required to prove with authentic documents that they own or rent the lands on which they wish to drill. The Department of Industry's statement, as published, added that there had been a temporary suspension of action on petroleum concessions in the so-called federal zones until conditions for exploration and exploitation have been fixed, or until enactment of the law prescribing regulations under Article 27 of the Mexican Federal Constitution."

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PILGRIM PAGEANT DATES ARRANGED

Events to Be Held When Moon and Tide Will Aid in Making Effective Presentation

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—Moon and tide have dictated the dates for the pageant to be presented next summer in celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

As the scenes are to be set on the shallow shore where the forefathers first trod, presentation of the place will be subject to turns of the tide. To obtain the best artistic effects it has been decided to hold the events at night, making the moon a factor in the program plans. As a result the almanac was consulted for the most advantageous dates, Professor G. P. Baker of Harvard, who is preparing the pageant for the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission now announces that the spectacle can be best shown on four consecutive evenings in the middle of July, in the first of August and in the middle of August. At those times only, it was found, did the moon, and the tide which it controls, promise to combine the elements considered essential to the most effective presentation of the pageant.

The pageant is planned as the central feature of the celebration here next summer. It is to be divided into seven episodes, portraying the lives of the Fathers in many separate scenes.

The performances are to be given in the immediate vicinity of Plymouth Rock and that historic boulder may appear as one of the "stage properties." The waters of the bay on which the Mayflower sailed from the Cape Cod anchorage where the famous Compact was signed to the spot where the landing was made will serve as background, and Cole's Hill, where many of the Pilgrims lived, with the waterfront, will form a natural amphitheater.

Performers who will number 1000 or more probably will include some of the few descendants of the Pilgrims who live near the scene of their settlement.

MR. HOOVER UNDECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Herbert Hoover declined yesterday to discuss the offer of the Cabinet post of Secretary of Commerce, made to him by President-Elect Harding. Mr. Hoover said that it was a matter that required consideration, and he could not discuss it at present. His close friends are uncertain as to what his decision will be, although they know that he has long wanted to retire from public life and devote himself to his profession of engineering.

CLAIMS AGAINST RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Interstate Commerce Commission is flooded with claims of overcharges by railroads during government control. The railroad Administration recently ruled that such claims must be passed upon by the commission instead of by the courts, whether or not a question of rates was involved, and fixed the last day upon which they may be filed as March 1.

NORTH DAKOTA BANK SEEKS UNION FUNDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gov. Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota has laid before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a proposal that unions affiliated with the federation invest their funds in bonds of the state-owned Bank of North Dakota. He also has asked that unions deposit their surplus funds in the bank.

The executive council has referred the matter to the conference of national and international union officials now in session here.

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INDEMNITY ACCORD RETAINS ILLUSIONS

Tax on Imports Still Camouflages Amount to Be Received by France but May Prevent Dumping of German Goods

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France—When the Paris conference broke up after an exceedingly dramatic session it was arranged to continue the conversations, this time in presence of the Germans, at London a month later. In view of the prospect of a fresh conference it is necessary to understand clearly what was done and why it was done at Paris.

It is a great mistake to believe that the agreement between France and England—somebody the other countries, Belgium, Italy, Japan, do not seem to count for much when the problem of reparations is being considered—in any way final. It emphatically does not dispose of the vexed question of reparations. In England and in France it was greeted with such an outburst of joy that one might have been tempted to imagine that the problem had been once and for all solved. As the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who watched the proceedings during that week in Paris, pointed out at the time, the conclusions were reached at the eleventh hour in the final rush just before Mr. Lloyd George had to catch his train, and propositions were hastily made and accepted that have never been studied.

Methods Haphazard

It is not by such haphazard methods, which have characterized these conferences ever since they began to be held two years ago, that any real progress can be made. The Paris agreement is by no means the first scheme that has been consented to and it will probably not be the last. It is only one of a number of impossible accords thrown together at the far-end of stormy meetings and it is likely to share the same fate as its predecessors.

The indemnity problem has been discussed for so long that it is easy to understand the joy with which even the appearance of finality is reached. It hangs like a cloud over the European skies. The real truth is that no one who is in a position to know and appreciate the facts believes that it is possible to make Germany pay over a period of nearly half a century. What the conditions of the world will be are not known. They cannot be known. The estimates solely to lay down the amount that Germany shall pay in tribute in 1921 is grotesque. Why, then, is it done?

Illusion Cherished

But France cherishes the illusion that Germany will pay for 40-odd years and it is dangerous for any statesman to endeavor to face the realities of the case. At first it was genuinely believed in the dust of victory, that Germany would pay for the whole of the damages she had perpetrated and the expenditure she had caused. Since then a clearer view has been taken of the possibilities, but there still remain in France men like Mr. Poincaré and even Paul Doumer who make political capital out of the claims on Germany. About the merits of these claims there is no dispute. But about the chances of their fulfillment opinions differ. Mr. Poincaré, by appealing to a perfectly natural and understandable feeling, makes it exceedingly difficult for any French minister to regard the matter soberly.

Thus Mr. Briand was hampered from the beginning of the Paris negotiations by the fear that he would be overthrown in Parliament if he tried to draw up a reasonable scheme which really stood some chance of being carried out. He was compelled either to ask for "rainbow gold" or attempt to evade the difficulty by postponing any definite solution. He chose the latter course. Rather than be responsible for the disillusionment of the French people he resolved to ask for the fixation of only the first five annuities to be paid by Germany. The total was thus left unknown. Imagination might still put it as high as it pleased. The Brussels conference of experts had reached conclusions which justified Mr. Briand in limiting the ascertained payments to the first five years without prejudice to what might then be decided. In other words, Mr. Briand tried to wriggle out of his responsibility, heedless of the fact that Europe cannot settle down until workable decisions have been taken.

Fixation Fought

Apart from the unofficial persons and forces that were against him in this attempt to shirk the question, there were strong official forces also against him. The President of the Republic, Mr. Millerand, after having fought against any fixation of the amount to be obtained from Germany did finally agree in June last year to the Boulogne accord. The Boulogne accord fixed the total at \$250,000,000 gold marks with annuities on a sliding scale ranging from 3,000,000,000 to 7,000,000,000 over a period of 42 years. When Mr. Millerand returned to Paris he was denounced on all hands. If he had not retreated he would have been defeated. He chose to retreat

and the Boulogne accord was quietly shelved. Nevertheless, against Mr. Poincaré, with his demand for integral reparations, against the Commission of Reparations, which held that it alone could decide the amount on the basis of the actual damage, against the hostile majority in Parliament, Mr. Millerand having once resolved on a similar course stood to it. He is a determined kind of man. If he had to abandon the Boulogne policy for the time being, he nevertheless kept it in view.

Besides, even such newspapers as the "Echo de Paris," which while clerical and reactionary are often clear-sighted, saw that the chances of fixing any substantial amount five years hence are exceedingly small. In five years' time England may be less disposed to remain with France. England may be more disposed to develop her trade with Germany. As for America, it is believed that she will be concerned only with her commercial relations with Germany. Thus it was urged that time is after all against France and that if reparations are not fixed now they will not be fixed at all.

Settlement Desired

Against the Briand policy there was also the British policy. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has had many opportunities of hearing Mr. Lloyd George's views expressed both for publication and for private information. Sometimes Mr. Lloyd George takes on to his argument a conciliatory which does not fit them at all. The conclusion may properly be supposed to be purely conventional, and the real state of Mr. Lloyd George's mind is shown in his arguments.

Put briefly, then, Mr. Lloyd George wanted to have the question which has embittered Franco-British relations settled at once. That is to say, to be temporarily settled. The British Prime Minister has no illusions about the future. From all that he said it was clear that he does not believe in the possibility of reparations on an extensive scale. But whatever might happen later on to the accord, he wanted the accord drawn up now so that he might devote his attention to internal politics without these constant quarrels with France complicating his political position.

What does he really think of the prospect of obtaining reparations to the extent laid down at Boulogne? For he it noted he took the Boulogne accord as the basis of the present negotiations. He regarded it as binding. The British Prime Minister explained at great length and with much clarity both in the conference and to the pressmen his own conviction that no substantial reparations are possible. It is true that after having demonstrated this he concluded by demanding substantial reparations!

German Labor the Alternative

According to the Lloyd George thesis Germany can only pay in goods. There is perhaps the alternative of German labor—German labor for the devastated regions—but this would imply a German colonization, the payment of German marks to the German workers, and to avoid the depreciation of the mark when carried over the frontier, the provision of the German workers from Germany. France cannot accept such an arrangement. It has been proposed to her but whatever may be thought of it as an economic proposition there are strong political reasons against it. As for gold, that forms of payment is out of the question.

Ultimately the payment of reparations resolves itself into a question of the acceptance of German goods. That is the basis from which Mr. Lloyd George starts. It is the surplus of exports over imports that can alone benefit the allied countries.

But on the other hand allied countries do not want German goods. They do not want to see German industries developed to such a degree that their own industrial prosperity would be menaced. Nor do they want Germany to capture neutral markets that they, the Allies, might supply.

Interests Contradict

Here then is a contradiction of interests. On the one hand, if Germany is to pay, she must export goods. On the other hand, if Germany exports goods on a tremendous scale, there will be unemployment in allied countries. Never was the dilemma expressed so well as it was expressed by Mr. Lloyd George.

It is not necessary to again retell the story of the negotiations at Paris. The fantastic intervention of Mr. Doumer, the Finance Minister, who asked for two or three times as much as had been asked at Boulogne or elsewhere, was after all only an episode. The real struggle was between Mr. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George. The two viewpoints seemed irreconcilable. Even though Mr. Lloyd George consented to an impossibly high figure spread over an impossible number of years, Mr. Briand would still be unable to accept it, afraid as he was of being turned out of office by the Poincaré party. Only by keeping the amount beautifully vague, so that there was still room for speculation and illusion, could Mr. Briand hope to escape.

The chief fact is that politicians in both France and England—but more in France than in England—are driven to keep up pretenses and to frame schemes which they do not believe in, under pressure of political necessity. They are not bold enough to act according to the truth.

HAWAII WANTS SIX DELEGATES

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Republican Party in Hawaii has renewed its demand that the United States send two delegates to Republican national conventions, and the matter is being taken up with Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Hawaii had six delegates to the national convention prior to the Roosevelt-Taft split in 1912.

NEED TO REDUCE THE ITALIAN DEFICIT

To Enable People to Buy Bread Far Below Market Price, Exchequer Has Had Net Loss of Six or Seven Millions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ROME, Italy—The Giolitti Cabinet, like its predecessor, has had to face the question, which is so difficult for all Italian governments—the price of bread. It used to be said in England that cabinets usually fell on bread; in Italy it might with equal truth be asserted, that they fall on bread. Mr. Nitti was defeated because he introduced a proposal to raise the price of bread by royal decree; Mr. Giolitti has had to advocate a similar rise, but by means of the more democratic system of a parliamentary bill. Both he and Mr. Nitti, while differing in their methods, had the same end in view—the absolutely necessary reduction of the deficit according to the Treasury from its artificially low price, at which the cost has been hitherto maintained for political reasons.

In order that the Italian people might buy its bread far below market price, the Exchequer has been suffering a net loss upon the sale of this one article of food, estimated at between 6,000,000,000 and 7,000,000,000 lire.

The government has proposed, therefore, to raise this purely "political" price to 1 lira 40 centesimi per kilogram, so as to reduce this deficit. It is said that if there were no government bounty at all the price to the purchaser in the open market would be 4 lire, and that is really the only alternative to the government scheme. It cannot be reasonably contended, that the Italian consumer is hardly treated by this rise of price, because, according to the official statement made in the Chamber, bread costs almost everywhere more than the proposed Italian figure—in France 2 lire 17 centesimi (in Italian money), in Belgium, 2 lire 11 centesimi; in Spain 3 lire 80 centesimi; in England 3 lire 52 centesimi; in Switzerland 3 lire 40 centesimi; in Sweden 11 lire 20 centesimi, and in Argentina 2 lire 75 centesimi; the one exception being Germany, where the lowest type of bread costs 92 centesimi. The press has almost unanimously supported the increased price, on the ground that this large deficit must be reduced. Modern Italy cannot, like ancient Rome, give the people "panem et circenses," which we may translate "bread and cinematographs" for nothing. There comes a time when deficits must be stopped.

The Railway Deficit

Nor is this the only deficit, which the Treasury has to face. The state railways—in Italy all the lines, except the Sicilian and a few local branches in Sicily and on the peninsula have belonged to the state since 1906—showed a deficit of 659,751,496 lire for last year, while for the current year ending June 30, the "Messaggero" predicts a further and larger deficit of 800,000,000 lire. These heavy losses are attributed to the greatly increased wages, upon which 401,000,000 lire were spent in advance of the wages' bill for the preceding year, and to the higher price of fuel, besides the larger sum spent upon repairs.

On the other hand, it must be remembered, that these deficits would have been far larger if it had not been for the greatly increased cost of tickets and the enhanced freights. But a vast saving could be effected in the passenger service, were the number of free or largely reduced railway tickets cut down. At present the railways carry at great expense many passengers, who contribute nothing, or only a portion and sometimes a small portion of the cost of haulage. The writer has known occasions, when one or two foreigners have been the only persons in the full compartment, whose tickets showed that they had paid the entire fare, and there were several other seats, but had to stand! This, of course, is purely a matter of Italian concern; but there have been signs that even the Italian public, especially the poorer classes, who do not usually benefit by these exemptions, may press for a reform, which would enable fares to be reduced by reducing the number of favored persons who travel for little or nothing.

Tram Difficulties

But it is not only the state railways which suffer from these concessions. The Roman municipal tram service had a big deficit last year, yet has had to concede free tickets till the end of February to all invalid soldiers, amounting to some 4000, and after that date to an assorted number. This involves an estimated extra expenditure of 600,000 lire, and the increased cost of working has necessitated a uniform fare of 40 centesimi even for short distances. Yet, before the municipality took over the tramway, the Belgian Company which ran them before the war, declared a dividend of 18 per cent. Collective ownership is always more expensive than private proprietorship, and when a service belongs to the public, the public expects to avail itself of it for nothing or next to nothing. Yet sound finance is the basis of all administration. Happily, there is reason to believe, that Italian finances, after this transition period, will prosper.

What is now chiefly wanted is a fall in the price of grain, and that can be permanently achieved by increased production alone. That again depends upon the diminution of strikes—now of daily occurrence—and the plentiful supply of raw materials, notably coal. Of late, bakers, millers, railwaymen, barbers, postmen, have all been on strike, and in some Roman hotels

the service at table has been performed by university students, who volunteered for the purpose and who belong to the association of "Fascisti"—Anti-Socialist League now prominent in Italy.

Anti-Ally Journalism

There has been an unfortunate recrudescence during the last few weeks of Anglophobia and Francophobia in the Italian press. This phenomenon, which is specially noticeable in regard to Great Britain, usually takes the form of what the Germans (who alone have the word for this unnamable quality) call "Schadenfreude," or gloating over someone else's misfortune. Whenever the British have difficulties in Ireland, India, Egypt or Mesopotamia, there is certain to be an article expanding and gloating over them in this section of the Italian press. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones, and Italy, like the rest of us, has her difficulties, which might be pointed out by the British, when they are attacked.

But the British wisely abstain from such polemics, because they do not wish to play the game of the Germans, whose one desire is to sow discord between the Allies. It need hardly be said that the Italian Government is quite extraneous to these attacks upon Great Britain, even when they appear in journals, supposed, rightly or wrongly, to be semi-official. Indeed, this campaign must be embarrassing to the Italian ambassadors in London and Paris, naturally anxious to see Italy well placed in the world as diplomatiser and promoter of good relations between their own country and that to which they are accredited. For a continuous campaign of this kind must have the result of creating an anti-Ally feeling in Italy, and as a corollary an anti-Italian feeling in England and France. This would benefit the Germans alone, and it may be asked what, even if Italy wished to revert to the Triple Alliance, can the Germans do for the Italians now? Italy will well remember this, and Germany, and as the result of that war, has annexed the Upper Adige, whose largely German population lately inspired a speech by the German Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Yet we find few or no attacks upon Germany in the Italian newspapers; the stings are reserved for the Allies. Englishmen, brought up in the traditional love of the Italy of Garibaldi and the Italian Republic, and when too late, anti-Italian Italians may regret it too. For the policy of Great Britain is not, as was that of Germany, directed at establishing a political hegemony over Europe. Nor is it perhaps tactful to attack a country from which Italy could derive substantial economic advantages.

It has, however, been noticed as a curious coincidence, that with this anti-British campaign there has been simultaneously a great amount of interest shown here in the recent Royal wedding at Aigle near Turin, when Princess Bona of Savoy, daughter of the Duke of Genoa, married a Bavarian prince, and in the visit of the Austrian Archduke Joseph Francis to Rome. That the daughter of the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom during the war should espouse a German so soon after it, and that an Austrian Archduke should be a welcome guest in great Roman houses when the ink is scarcely dry on the Austrian treaty, may strike plain men as strange. A smaller incident, the conferring of an Italian decoration upon a German journalist, has also attracted attention, for British public opinion would be surprised if King George V decorated an enemy publicist. But we must not forget that for Italy Germany was never the bitter enemy that she was for England.

STUDY OF RUSSIAN CONDITIONS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Schooling of Americans in Russian economic conditions in order to meet the situation in Russia which will follow the expected collapse of the Soviet Government was asked by Jerome B. Landfield, secretary of the American Russian Chamber of Commerce, addressing the City Club here.

"The Soviet Government can last only so long as its resources hold out," said Mr. Landfield. "The government has almost come to the end of its string, I believe. It has only three sources of finance—the old gold reserve of Russia, the Russian gold sent to the United States at the time of the German invasion, and the money and jewels which have been seized. The first two resources have been dissipated and the last one is no longer netting the Soviets a great deal of capital."

"As soon as the Soviet Government falls, a reconstruction period in Russia must come and this will be a real issue in our country. It is certain to be an issue within the next two years and for that reason I believe that people should be prepared to meet the situation. Our young men should be schooled in Russian economics because it is going to be up to America to perform a great task in world stability by saving Russia from itself again."

CANADIANS TO HELP CHINESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

BRANTFORD, Ontario—Branches of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in many cities of Western Ontario are following the example of Brantford, in sending a resolution to Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, asking for an order-in-council to permit the sending of grain, free of charge, from this country to the peacemakers in China. Members of the union throughout the Province have considered the problem at the request of the president, and nearly all of the branch organizations took the stand that grain should be sent rather than money, because the money would go much further if spent here in Canada.

PRINCE CELEBRATES ANZAC DAY, 1921

Tribute Paid in London to the Men Who Left to Fight for the Liberty and Freedom of the Home of Their Forefathers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—Anzac Day, 1921, was celebrated in London by a luncheon held at the Connaught Rooms, which was arranged by representatives of Australia and New Zealand, and presided over by Sir James Allen, the High Commissioner for New Zealand. Among the very large assemblage of guests, the majority of whom hailed from the Southern Seas, were many distinguished Britishers, chief among these being the Prince of Wales.

In proposing the toast of the Prince, Sir James Allen said that on this Anzac Day, he was reminded that the first English settlers landed in Australia 133 years ago—about 1000 people in 10 ships of about 4000 tons displacement. They arrived after a long and tedious voyage, and were doubtless delighted when they approached Botany Bay. Captain Phillips, who was in command, did not like the look of Botany Bay as a site for the camp of the new settlers, and after a voyage of inspection recommended them to go to what was now the site of the capital of the south of Sydney Harbor. He would like to mention that it was one Lieutenant Johnson who hoisted the British ensign at Sydney on that occasion, and they had the honor of having with them one of that officer's descendants.

Sir James remarked that it was an exceeding pleasure to have the Prince with them, and all the more so because he had recently returned from a visit to Australia and New Zealand, and had returned, moreover, full of the spirit of those lands. His Royal Highness would join with them all on this Anzac Day in paying tribute to the men who did so much to build up the Empire, and to those descendants of the original settlers who, reversing the process, left Australia and New Zealand to these shores at the call of duty. These men left their homeland to fight for the liberty and freedom of the home of their forefathers.

Happy Sign for the Future

In the dominions they had complete freedom with little or no interference from the Mother Parliament or from anyone outside, and yet they wanted something to hold together the distant parts of the Empire. He ventured to think that they possessed this in the Sovereignty of the King, while in His Majesty's son they had one who had endeared himself to all in the dominion. They had learned to love him, and he had learned to love them. This supplied a happy sign for the future and they would ever look to the Prince as one who sympathized with them and realized that his future dominions extended far beyond the shores of the British Islands. He believed that if Great Britain and her dominions held together they could do more than any other nation could do to preserve the peace and safety of the world.

The Prince of Wales, who was greeted with prolonged cheering when he rose to reply, said it was exactly a year ago that day that he had the pleasure of meeting the members of the club who were entertaining him, and who had entertained him prior to his departure to Australia and New Zealand. At that time he was hardly competent to speak of those two great dominions in the Southern Seas "which you love so well and which I have learned to love too."

"Diggers" Appreciated

Practically all that he knew of them had been learned through his connection with the navy. But what he had seen of the free spirit of men from those dominions made him long to see them in their own home. "I have had that opportunity, and the realization has exceeded all my expectations," he continued the Prince. "I saw there and talked with thousands of 'diggers' and, as I have stated elsewhere, they hailed me as a 'digger' and made me feel at once that I was no stranger."

Proceeding, the Prince said he was delighted to find what splendid progress was being made in Australia and New Zealand with a wide system of repatriation and land settlement. To see the "diggers" was one of his first aims, and he had an opportunity of meeting every section of the community, and was delighted with the hearty welcome given to him by the people everywhere. He was particularly impressed by the school children in Australia and New Zealand, and what he saw of them seemed to him to constitute a happy augury for the future. He was most favorably impressed by the gatherings of school children arranged in his honor.

In speaking of his tour the Prince said he missed very little apart from the north of Queensland and Western Australia. He saw something of their wonderful mountain system and their great forests. He crossed their great plain by the Trans-Continental Railway, and went down some of the mines. In New Zealand he saw something of the Maoris, and had the pleasure of going to Roturua, in New Zealand, where he was sorry that he had not time to go to Milford Sound or to some other points of special interest in the south. He had, however, gained a certain amount of knowledge and experience of those two great countries and could only hope that the knowledge was not too superficial. They were indeed wonderful countries with wonderful resources which were being developed by a wonderful people.

COST OF LIVING AMONG NATIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office. PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony—Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the committee appointed by the town council to inquire into the cost of living for natives owing to the lack of reliable information. By taking an average of the amounts obtained from various sources, the committee reports that \$21 appears to be the usual amount expended by an average-sized family on food, while the amount paid for rent varies from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per week. These amounts are considered to form a fair basis for consideration though conditions vary in different localities. The cost of clothing has not been considered.

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MR. WILLARD SOON TO LEAVE MADRID

American Ambassador Quits Post in March—Leading Newspapers Pay Happy Tributes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MADRID, Spain—One of the most brilliant functions of Madrid society for some time past has just taken place at the American Embassy, when a dance and supper were offered by the Ambassador, J. E. Willard, and Mrs. Willard, to their friends in the capital of Spain; but brilliant and happy as it was, there was a note of sadness struck in the circumstance that it was in the nature of a goodbye. In the course of the working of American ambassadorial law and custom the term of Mr. Willard in Madrid will come to an end on March 4, and this was the last entertainment of the kind to be given at the embassy by him, Mrs. Willard and their two daughters. More splendid than any other affair of its kind that has taken place there, and thronged by the most distinguished representatives of society, government, diplomacy and intellect in Madrid, it was worthy of the occasion.

Mr. Willard, Ambassador during the whole period of the war, has served through a term of great difficulty when the utmost delicacy and diplomatic tact were constantly required, while on the other hand his situation has again been the more responsible, demanding effort and energy, by reason of the improving relations between Spain and the United States, and the desire for still further improvement and intimacy in view of the world reconstruction and the increasing importance of the peninsula in political, financial, and commercial affairs.

A Popular Embassy

Mr. Willard has devoted himself with the utmost skill and success to these objects, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that, while he passed through the war period without a single unhappy or unfortunate incident, he will leave Spain with the relations between the two countries in a far better position than that in which he found them, while his embassy has always been, as it might be said, one of the most popular in the diplomatic and social world in Madrid. Such circumstances have enormously enhanced the quality of the relations between the two countries.

Happy tributes are paid to the Ambassador and his family by the leading newspapers. The chief governmental organ, which is at the same time the leading society journal, the "Epoca," says this: "The departure of the Willards will be very much regretted in Madrilenian society, in which they have gained such general sympathy. During the seven years of their stay in Madrid their has been one of the most hospitable of the diplomatic residences. The eminent Ambassador and his amiable wife have done the honors of their country with as much distinction as splendor, assisted by their daughters."

A Friend of Spain

"During this period also, especially in the trying years of the war, Mr. Willard showed himself to be an excellent friend of Spain, seizing many occasions that were presented for marking sympathy and affection for our country. That is one more title for meriting the gratitude and the affection that will accompany the Willards in their absence from us."

Among the members of the diplomatic body present at the function were the Italian Ambassador, the ministers of Chile, Belgium, Greece, Holland, Sweden, the charges d'affaires of France, Poland, and Serbia, the secretary of the British Embassy (Sir Morry Herbert), the secretary of the Italian Embassy (Mr. Maccario), and others. Mr. and Mrs. Willard were assisted in doing the honors by the secretaries of the embassy, Mr. Caffery and Mr. and Mrs. James Clement, and the military attaché.

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REGULATIONS FOR DANUBE'S CONTROL

International Conference Adopts Convention Protecting the Rights of Adjacent Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—The International Conference of the Danube has worked out and adopted the text of a convention establishing the new regulations of the Danube in conformity with the treaties of Versailles. St. Germain and other agreements, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a high Rumanian authority. This convention provides for the rights of the countries adjacent to the Danube, but leaves over several questions for final settlement in April, 1921.

The Rumanian delegation expounded its point of view clearly and definitely on the Danube question and obtained, after the categorical declarations made by Tonia Italian, the assurance that the rights of Rumania will be respected.

War Flotilla Needed

The commission is composed provisionally of the representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy and Rumania. Any European state, however, which can justify its claim to have sufficient interest in the mouth of the Danube can, on request, be admitted to representation on the commission by decision of the states already represented on it. In the matter of the neutralization of the Danube the Rumanian delegation was unable to accept the French and English proposals but indicated another solution, embodied in Article XXI.

Mr. Tonia Italian explained to the conference that Rumania, continually exposed to the possibility of attack, above all from the East, cannot under any circumstances renounce the right to have a war flotilla on the Danube, for self defense in case of need. This question was not definitely decided by the conference, which reserves the right of discussing it during the next session which is fixed for April 1, 1921.

The question of the Iron Gates, very important for Rumania, was settled by Articles XXV-XXXII of the convention according to the wishes expressed by the Rumanian delegation. Article XXXV leaves an open question the definite location of the International Commission. Mr. Tonia Italian set forth the reasons why Rumania could not consent to Budapest or Vienna as the seat of the said commission. On the other hand he proposed Presburg (Bratislava); the conference decided to settle the question at the next meeting in April.

Navigation Facilities

Article XVII, to produce uniformity between the control of the Danube and that of the Rhine, was introduced into the convention after the request had been made by the Rumanian delegation, which had received instructions in this sense from His Excellency Mr. Take Joneescu. At the beginning the conference had a different conception of the internationalization of the Danube from that possessed by Rumania. The Rumanian delegation succeeded in showing and in convincing the conference that by the internationalization of the Danube, the violation of the sovereign rights of the river states should not be meant, but the protection of their general interests to facilitate navigation on the Danube.

The conference finished its work on November 15, 1920 and is to meet again April 1, 1921. Thus the respective governments will be able to make themselves acquainted with the contents of the convention and to give new instructions to their delegates.



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MASONIC HISTORY HAS ANCIENT ORIGIN

Books of Charges Always Trace Masonry Back to "Before the Flood" and Then on to Official Recognition by King Athelstan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—An interesting account of the ancient charges of Freemasonry was given recently at a meeting of the Jubilee Masters Lodge by Sir Henry McMahon. The earliest written documents, he said, relating to Freemasonry found in England are known as the Regius MSS. These charges are written in verse and the date given by experts is between 1390 and 1415. The next is the Cooke MSS., dated about 1430. All these old documents are, he said, but transcripts or copies, varying in verbal detail, of one or more much older documents of which all trace has been lost.

All these old books of charges were divided into sections which dealt with the history of the craft with regulations as to Masonic assemblies, and with injunctions for the conduct of individual Freemasons. The historical section was a wide one. It always traced Freemasonry back to before the flood and connected it with the Tower of Babel, the introduction of Freemasonry into Egypt by Euclid and its introduction through the Israelites into Palestine, its entry into Europe, and, finally, its official recognition in England by Athelstan, the first king of all England.

Important Innovations Made
In drawing up the charges of 1723 three important innovations were made. The first related to the religious qualifications of a Mason. The old charges all used to commence with an invocation to the Trinity and laid down that a Freemason must be "true to God and the Holy Church." Now for the first time Christianity was discarded as the one and only religion of Freemasonry and the religious qualification of a Mason was extended to "that religion which all men agree." The compound terms "entered apprentice" and "fellow craft" were used for the first time.

The power of private lodges in the conferring of degrees was restricted and the private lodge was empowered to confer only the first two degrees, although, two years later, the power was given to them to confer the master's degree. The accustomed opening invocation to the Trinity disappeared and the religious qualification of a Freemason became more broadened and defined, and as it now stands in the Book of Constitutions: "Let a man's religion be what it may, he is not excluded from the Order, provided he believes in the Glorious Architect of Heaven and Earth and practices the sacred duties of morality."

Old Building Acquired
The brethren of Bradford-upon-Avon have just come into possession of a very fine old building, which, like Freemasonry, is rich in antiquity. It is known as the Old Church House, but many antiquarians incline to the belief that it was at one time the Cloth Hall, built in 1490, where the Guild of Cloth Merchants transacted their business. The part hitherto used (on lease) as a Masonic temple was built about 1500 and was the place where, before the days of rating, meetings were held for raising funds for church repairs and the like.

The exterior of the church house, with its buttresses, its high, small-paned windows, its heavy oak, church-like door, bear unmistakably the "ecclesiastical imprint" and the interior consists of a handsome timber-framed hall, with a small minstrel's gallery. The building has varied in the uses to which it has been put for many years past and in 1912 was purchased by the Town Hall and Market Company and let on lease to the Freemasons. Recognizing the antiquity of the building, A. Wallington, one of the oldest members and a staunch friend of the lodge, expressed a desire to obtain the adjoining property and restore it to its original form. The plaster walls and false ceilings have been removed and the beautifully timbered ceiling has been uncovered and beams consisting of practically whole oak trees disclosed. The cost of the alterations and restoration has been generously borne by Mr. Wallington, and the historical and ecclesiastical atmosphere of the lodge will be peculiarly suitable for the practice of the Masonic rites and customs.

More Accommodation Needed
The erection or purchase of halls in various parts of the country solely for Masonic purposes seems to have become firmly established. The latest district to fall into line is Twickenham. For a number of years the necessity of increased accommodation for Masonic gatherings in that part of Middlesex has been felt, and with the recent rapid growth of lodges it has now become acute. To meet this the brethren of the local lodges, supported by town and neighboring lodges and chapters to the number of upward of 20, with a membership of over 1600, have before them a proposal for the immediate erection of a suite of Masonic apartments, probably unequalled in any part of the Kingdom. The temple will seat 250, and connecting with it will be a banquet room of noble proportions, opening on to the lawn of a luxuriant old-world garden. For summer lodges the beautiful grounds will prove a great charm and carry one's thoughts back to the early practice of Freemasonry in provincial and country centers.

In referring to some Masonic proceedings, one of the provincial papers,

writes: "If Freemasonry does nothing else it certainly, as outsiders view it, creates a spirit of brotherhood in its broadest sense, and, further, eliminates all class distinction. Such reports as the press are privileged to give show, as a glance at the annual reveals."

SCOTS TACKLING THE LIQUOR TRADE

Recent Polls Show Weakness in Organization Which Must Be Strengthened for the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Now that the full returns of the polling areas have been received, it is possible to give a complete summary of what has been done in Scotland in the first round of the great fight against the liquor trade. The results, while in some respects not all that the No-License Party could have wished, are wonderful.

The Scottish people are proverbially cautious and difficult to persuade to anything new, and for that reason the campaign was a hard one. But what of the future? The Scottish nation is always wholehearted in any policy it selects, and the fact of so few votes comparatively being recorded for limitation points to this. The people have been roused at least to their responsibility in this affair, as is testified by the large percentage of the electorate polling, and the following three or five years will afford time for further study on the question, and for the feeling of "something new" to wear off.

Caliber of Opponents
The no-license workers know now how they stand and also the caliber of their opponents. They made mistakes in judgment, in tactics, and, through ignorance, in the operation of the act; but they will profit by their mistakes and be in a much stronger position to face the other side when the time for the next conflict is at hand.

The result of the poll in Anstruther completed the toll of the area; and the actual figures of the result over Scotland are as follows: Altogether 584 areas polled. Of these 41 carried no-license and 35 limitation. At first sight this seems a small percentage, but there is more than at first appears, to be considered. Nearly 721,000 votes were given for no-change, but nearly 500,000 voted for no-license, including a small percentage for limitation. To put it in a simpler way still, out of every ten electors who voted, four supported no-license or limitation, as against six who voted for no-change. The total number of licenses before the date of the poll was 9371. Of these, 446 fall to be withdrawn in May of this year at the date of the annual meetings of the licensing courts.

Trying to Undo Results
There is not one section of the population, after all, that is not represented by no-license. The shipyard workers, the miners, the steelworkers, the farmers and agricultural workers, the fishermen and the middle class and professional people have all expressed their opinion; and so the contention of the license trade that the result is negligible and gives no indication of the wishes of the different classes of the people, does not hold good. Since the results were made known the Licensed Trade Defense Association has set itself to try to undo the results of the polls in certain areas that have voted no-license.

It is to be regretted that the liquor trade has seen fit to question any of the results at all in areas that have voted no-license, as it looks like inability on their part to take a beating in a sportsmanlike way. These actions on their part will not gain them anything in the long run, but will only strengthen the no-license party, by bringing an influx of fair-minded people, who were perhaps indifferent to the 1920 campaign, into the ranks of those who will fight next time.

Victory Meetings Held
Many thanksgiving and "victory" gatherings have been held throughout the land in areas which will go dry in May, and already in some of these places—namely in Cambuslang, which secured a remarkable victory—plans are being laid for counter-attractions to the public houses, so that there will be something in their place, when they close in spring. Cambuslang will be one of those places which will afford an excellent object lesson on the benefits of no-license, especially as there can be no poll again in that area till 1925.

In speaking on the "close of the first phase" as he calls it, Colonel Kyle, general secretary of the National Citizens Council, has said: "As to the future, our motto must be 'en avant.' The recent fighting will have disclosed many weaknesses in organization, and these must be strengthened ere the issue is again joined. The large measure of success could not have been attained without indomitable courage and hard work. 'It was a great inspiration in many places to come in contact with such a splendid body of patriotic men and women, wholeheartedly devoted to the great cause which bound them together. For the future there must be an unbroken front and a perfect organization developed on the broadest lines of citizenship, embracing all who desire that something should be done to combat the gigantic evil and blot out the 'national degradation' which taints our land."

SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION PROJECT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
SAN DIEGO, California.—United States Government recognition is to be asked for San Diego's new mid-winter exposition, according to the directors, and advisory board of the exposition, who are taking steps to acquaint Congressmen-elect Phil Swing with the project.

COMMON AIM FOR "WHITE" DOMINION

New Zealand's Policy Should Be Administered With Minimum Inconvenience and Without Arousing Racial Antipathy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The nations of the world, alarmed at threatened movements, on a great scale, of populations rendered more or less destitute in their own countries by the war, are tightening up their immigration machinery to enable them more effectively to "bolt, lock and bar" their doors, front and back, against all undesirables. The United States of America, the greatest field for emigration, has viewed with dismay the heavy influx of European exiles, and is hastening drastically to stem and control the flood. She has already had trouble over her exclusion of Asiatics, but has stood firm on the point, and will presumably adopt an equally adamant attitude in regard to the present influx of poverty-stricken Europeans.

The countries in the south, with their populations, are also determined to exclude the colored races from entry. Australia has long since had her famous "white Australia" policy, which has caused bitter resentment in the island Empire—Japan—the source in the opinion of many well-informed people, whence the danger of overwhelming invasion may come in the future. On paper the policy sounds what it is, ideal; and the practical difficulties, racial and economic, of maintaining this ideal are sufficiently formidable at the present time and will by no means decrease with the passage of time.

Excluding Orientals
Following Australia's example, New Zealand, though geographically more remote from China and Japan, has now definitely adopted a "white" policy. This has, to a certain extent, been the result of an agitation which has been carried on for some time in regard to the exclusion of Orientals. In 1920, 523 Chinese landed at Auckland and 188 Hindus were allowed to enter the Dominion at Wellington. Associations composed of returned members of the New Zealand expeditionary force have been loud in their protest to the government against this state of affairs, and it may be said, generally, that the country as a whole is united in the desire for a "white" New Zealand.

The result of the feeling aroused on the subject has been the recent passage through Parliament of the Immigration Restriction Amendment Act, 1920, which deals in such drastic terms with the entry of Chinese, although no nation is specified, that it has been suggested that a more correct title for the measure would have been "An Act for the total exclusion from New Zealand of Chinese." Before the passing of the act the regulations aimed against these nationals were sufficiently drastic, as a poll tax of £100, was imposed from which all other races were exempt, including the Japanese, and a thumb-print record was taken.

Degrading Requirements
The Chinese Consul in the Dominion protested against these requirements, which he described as degrading, and suggested that an agreed number of his countrymen should be admitted annually; that the poll tax and thumb-print regulations should be abolished, and that the free entry of Chinese officials, travelers, and merchants be permitted on a temporary basis. So far from conceding to the demands of the Chinese diplomatic representative, the government introduced the stringent bill, now the act referred to.

One of the sections of this act lays down that no person other than a person of British birth and parentage shall enter New Zealand unless he is in possession of a permit, the terms of which are to be settled later in accordance with regulations which will be made by the Governor-General in Council. Application for such permit must be made in the prescribed form and sent by post from the country of origin of the applicant, or from the country where he has resided for a period of at least one year prior to the date of application. It is not explained as to what action should be taken by a would-be emigrant who has lived in a foreign country for less than a year. It would obviously be impossible for him to send in his application from his own country, and he is debarred from doing so from his temporary place of abode.

Oath of Allegiance
Another innovation in this class of legislation has been introduced into the measure. This is in regard to the requirement of an oath of allegiance, or an oath of obedience, before the traveler will be permitted to land in the Dominion. This applies to all British and foreigners over 15 years of age proposing to enter New Zealand for any purpose whatever, whether as permanent residents or as visitors. Under this provision every subject of His Majesty, whether by birth or by naturalization, is required to take the oath of allegiance, and foreigners to take an oath of obedience to the laws of New Zealand. This section is very drastic, for it even applies to people who are domiciled in the Dominion, or who have previously taken a similar oath.

A small relief is conveyed in the statement that the Minister may, in his discretion, from time to time exempt from certain of the provisions of the act any person or class of persons, and the Governor-General may by order-in-council declare that certain other clauses shall not apply to nations or peoples specified in such order.

Such restrictive legislation should only be passed by the parliaments of

the dominions after the most careful thought, for it is just the kind of law to cause the bitterest resentment among great friendly and allied nations. It is, of course, not designed to upset the susceptibilities of any nation especially, for it aims, inter alia, at the exclusion of British subjects in India and other possessions, but at the same time, human nature being what it is, the effect on the yellow races cannot but be bad.

Of course, every country has a perfect right, even duty, to protect itself from a great inroad of colored foreigners who would inevitably lower wages and the standard of living. The purpose of the act will be agreed in by all thinking people, but it should be framed in the most tactful way and administered with the minimum of inconvenience and arousing of racial animosity as possible.

PROSPECTS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Professor Murray Shows "Quiet and Dignified Optimism" in Lecture Upon League's Prospects at Manchester University

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
MANCHESTER, England.—There was a quiet and dignified optimism running through Prof. Gilbert Murray's lecture on "The Prospects of the League of Nations" delivered recently at the Manchester University.

Before the war, said Professor Murray, two tides were running: one propelled by aspirations toward peace, the other running headlong to war. The close of the war saw the same two tides still running; one carrying public opinion to the support of the League of Nations, the other leaving in its wake conditions which were a danger to the world's peace. On the one hand there was the League of Nations, and on the other there was the Supreme Council of the Allies, both of which were formed for entirely different purposes; the one to establish peace among nations, the other to carry on the war.

People would ask what had the Assembly of the League done. In the first place the great thing was that it had met. It had been called a debating society, but this was not true; but even supposing it was, it was no small thing to get nearly all the nations of the world to meet together to debate in public any grievance or wrong that a single nation believes it suffers. "It means that if you have a debating society of the whole world there is no great international wrong which can any longer continue in secret or be practiced by an overwhelmingly powerful nation upon any nation that is weak."

An Executive Organ
Then, continued Professor Murray, "the Assembly has left behind it an actual executive organ for carrying out the various offices of international good will. It has stopped two wars, one between Sweden and Finland over the Aland Isles, and one between Poland and Lithuania. There was another threat of war upon which the influence of the League was felt, though I cannot say that the League stopped war, and that was the threat of hostilities between Rumania and Russia. There was in existence a party that was determined to wage war on the Soviet Government until that government was overthrown. The League of Nations Union called attention to the matter, and I am delighted to see that a meeting of Russian exiles in Paris has decided that though it had no favor to show the Soviet Government, it did not believe that government would be overthrown by outside countries."

In Professor Murray's opinion the formation of a large international army under the control of the League would be a move in the wrong direction. The League's strongest weapon was that which was always the strongest ultimately in constitutional countries—namely, "the appeal to public opinion, public conscience, public judgment and public will." And here the professor gave instances showing how in open discussion there was more hope for nations, than would otherwise be the case.

Three Vital Questions
There were three questions on which public opinion throughout the world was likely to be divided, continued the lecturer. These questions were: economic policy, disarmaments and mandates. On the first there was cause for hope in the appointment of the international conference of economic experts which was represented all former enemy countries.

Discussing the second question, Professor Murray said there were at the moment two obstacles to general disarmament: the Russian army on land and the American naval program on sea. The question was difficult, but he thought it fair to say that it was an integral part of the policy for which the League stands, and it would be futile to leave the hope of general disarmament outside of the political horizon.

"On the question of mandates," concluded the professor, "a profound issue is raised. I believe that owing to the meeting of the Assembly and to the clash that is coming between the Assembly and the interested powers, the lists are set for a momentous contest. At present the forces of reaction—or of stationary principles—are strong, but they are uneasy and alarmed. People don't like to dishonor their signatures in public; they don't like to have comments from outsiders like the United States, or even from Germany, on the inconsistencies in their conduct; they don't like the idea of facing the Assembly or any committee or commission representing it, on account of duties obviously unperformed or promises broken. That is real force the League has at its command."

RESEARCH WORK IN THE PACIFIC REGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BRISBANE, Queensland.—The Hawaiian Islands was the theme of an interesting address recently delivered by Prof. H. C. Richards, D. S. C., to the Royal Society of Queensland at the Queensland University in Brisbane, before a distinguished assembly. Professor Richards, who visited the islands as a delegate from the Queensland University to the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, pointed out that the object of the meeting had been to make a census of the varied problems awaiting investigation in the Pacific, and to determine what research was necessary to deal with them.

An interesting feature of the arrangements was the fact that all the business had been transacted in the throne room of what was once the Royal Palace of the Hawaiian kings. Many men of distinction in the arts and natural sciences were present, and during the conference several very important questions were discussed, and numerous resolutions bearing on research were adopted. One decision arrived at was to establish the conference on a permanent basis with triennial meetings. In this regard there was a probability that the next meeting would be held in Wellington or Sydney in 1923.

The business which had already been accomplished would have far-reaching effect in that it dealt with such subjects as the necessity for securing the cooperation of the countries interested in the Pacific region, the development

and organization of an international research council, and the need for increased remuneration for research workers in order that a sufficient supply should be forthcoming. The desirability for a complete biological survey, especially in connection with economic fisheries and anthropological research in Polynesia, was pointed out, and the proper mapping of the islands, shelves, platforms and reefs was regarded as very important.

The production of a proper geological map was urged, important matters of research were considered, and if the resolutions which were adopted on the subject were carried into effect the people who were subject to terrestrial disturbances have much for which to thank the conference. The Hawaiian Islands, after having been built up by volcanic action, were later denuded by weathering of atmosphere, rain and ocean, and then elevated again for several feet. Uplifted coral reefs occurred on some of the islands, especially at Oahu, on which Honolulu was situated.

Referring to the manner in which (natural) science and industry were harnessed together, the professor mentioned that although the islands had an area of about 6000 square miles, and were largely composed of mountains and gorges, and even arid and semi-arid wastes covered with recent lava flows, they produced last year 600,000 tons of raw sugar and 6,000,000 cases (each of 48 lbs.) of pineapples. He described the distinctive type of Hawaiian volcano, and the active pit of Halemaumau—"the house of everlasting fire"—from which recent lava eruptions had poured over an area of from six to eight miles.

RARE HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS ON SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—The official proceedings of the Benedict Arnold court-martial is among the rare literature covering the colonial period, the French and Indian War, the Revolution and War of 1812, and the periods of California and western territories' overland expeditions which were collected for sale at the American Art Galleries here. The collection includes books, tracts, broadsides and letters.

An early American broadside is entitled "A Mournful Lamentation on the Unlucky Death of Paper Money." Another rare piece is Cotton Mather's "Virgilianus," or the "Awakener," printed at Boston in 1719.

"Only two copies are recorded as sold at public sale," is announced in connection with this rarity. "This scarce piece was printed by Benjamin Franklin while a boy, managing the business of his brother, James Franklin, while he was in difficulties."

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENTS HOME

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Gov. C. J. McCarthy has announced that he will ask the Legislature of 1921 to appropriate funds for the construction of a building to house the departments of the territorial government. The land was purchased several years ago and forms a part of a proposed civic center for Honolulu.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

CHICAGO



Suits for Women and Misses

Certain of the Finer Springtime Modes Moderately Priced

Women who select suits for their details of expert tailoring and quality of fabric will be quick to see that these suits are unusual in this respect. Indeed, it is such suits as these which materially lessen the expenditure for the spring wardrobe.

Misses' Suits, Box-Coated, at \$65

An upturned "cuff" at the hem of the coat and panels of tiny tailored tucks are the original touches distinguishing this suit.

The material is tricotine, of an exceptionally fine quality for suits so moderate in pricing. Sketched at left. Priced at \$65.

Women's Suits, Bound in Braid, \$85

In this suit one sees how a single cleverly thought-out detail gives distinction to the simplest mode. These suits are of tricotine.

There's just the right note of emphasis in panels of tucks forming a decidedly "different" pocket. Sketched at right. \$85.

The interesting variety of styles—box-coats, plain tailored coats, coats with the smart new flare—makes this collection a satisfactory source of selection to women who prefer to exercise their individual tastes, rather than accept the regulation "tailored modes."

Here Are Smart Suits in Every New Style, \$45 to \$125

At \$45 are misses' suits plainly tailored, with a deftly applied touch of braid. At \$95, tricotine suits with box-pleated skirt and short box coat, modes new and attractive.

At \$55 are tricotine suits for women, with an unusual pocket made of rows of braid, and at \$110 a straight-line suit embroidered in henna and black, features decidedly unusual.

Fourth Floor, North and South

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Needlework Pictures

There are fashions in collecting articles as in most other matters. For many years past stump work has been neglected and little thought of, but of late there has been a revival of interest in it among collectors, and this has brought many beautiful specimens to the light through their appearance in the sales room. In consequence of this, and through seeing it afresh, collectors have taken a renewed fancy for it, and the fact that the Tudor and Stuart periods were glorious ones in the history of English needlework has been once more appreciated.

Many large and small collections have been made of one of the chief productions of that time, namely, stump work, which was often accompanied by petit-point or tent stitch. The first to be described forms the top of one of the many attractive boxes used at that time to hold lace, jewelry and other things, their interest often being enhanced by the exciting fact that they contain secret drawers. It is a fine example of stump work, which in Stuart times was called "stump" or "embossed" work. The designs for these stump-work boxes were frequently taken from mythological or biblical subjects. This particular specimen is worked on white satin, to which time has lent a delightful creamy tone. It has for its subject the meeting of the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon; the former is attended by her ladies and a retinue of persons who carry with them the treasures to be presented to the King, who is attended by his courtiers. The whole group wears gorgeous costumes which are carried out in embroidery stitches such as the split, goblet, brick, canvas and buttonhole stitches, and in French knots, in beautiful colors, and the work is in a fine state of preservation. To give an even richer effect a great deal of gold and silver cord and bullion has been introduced; the use of the latter called for special skill and practice on the part of the worker, as it had to be cut carefully into the various sizes required, threaded on fine silk, and laid, like the pieces of needlework in the various stitches in silk, over the "stump." By the "stump" is meant the means employed for raising the various parts of the subjects in these needlework pictures. The embossed effect was achieved in the raised forms by stuffing either silk, hair or cottonwood under the needlework and fixing it with some sort of glue. For the more highly raised ones, like the baldachin over King Solomon and the one attendant holding on a pole over the Queen, little bits of wood were carved into the required shapes and secured in a similar manner.

A remarkable feature on the lid of this box, which is still lined with the original pink silk and gold galleon and has all its fittings, is the sort of fan shape surrounding the picture. This is worked in what is now called passementerie, a word taken from the French and probably altered for its old English form "pasement" at the time of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, in 1520.

This frame of "pasement" is a masterpiece of its kind; it is worked in florette silk shaded from darkest blue into almost a cream color. Round it a conventional scheme is carried out in gold lace, bullion and silk. In the left and right-hand corners appear a part of the new moon and some of the rays of the sun, both shining at the same time, a combination frequently seen in these embroideries. In addition, various emblems occur, such as the lion, typifying strength, the tiger, the tortoise, slowness of progress, while the doves above the King and Queen stand for peace.

The second specimen of the needlework of the Stuart period to be described in this article is one of those delicate and attractive petit-point (tent stitch) creations of the finest kind, surrounded by stump work. It seems to portray a domestic scene, an interview between the mistress of a garden and her gardener. The medallion is worked in natural colors on hand-woven linen. It is surrounded by a frame in gold and bullion which fastens it on to the white satin on which the emblems in stump work are embroidered. These comprise the peacock, denoting pride, the pear tree for plenty, the oak tree for strength, the owl for wisdom, the lion for pride and the griffin for power. An interesting feature in this specimen of needlework is the fact that some of the pear tree's leaves and also the griffin's body are only half finished. This enhances the interest of the work, as it shows how it was done.

Owing to the aforementioned change of fashion, and the recognition now prevalent of their artistic value, these works of the needle have once more come by their own and are likely to be much sought after in the near future and to command higher and higher prices.

Wood Treatment in the Fine Arts

We are most apt to think of wood as a material for heavy construction, such as buildings, rather than one of the most important elements in the fine arts. Whether used for fine interior finish, furniture or smaller articles, wood is capable of a highly artistic finish. Those who have real appreciation of its great possibilities in the fine arts realize in what variety of ways it may be treated and finished.

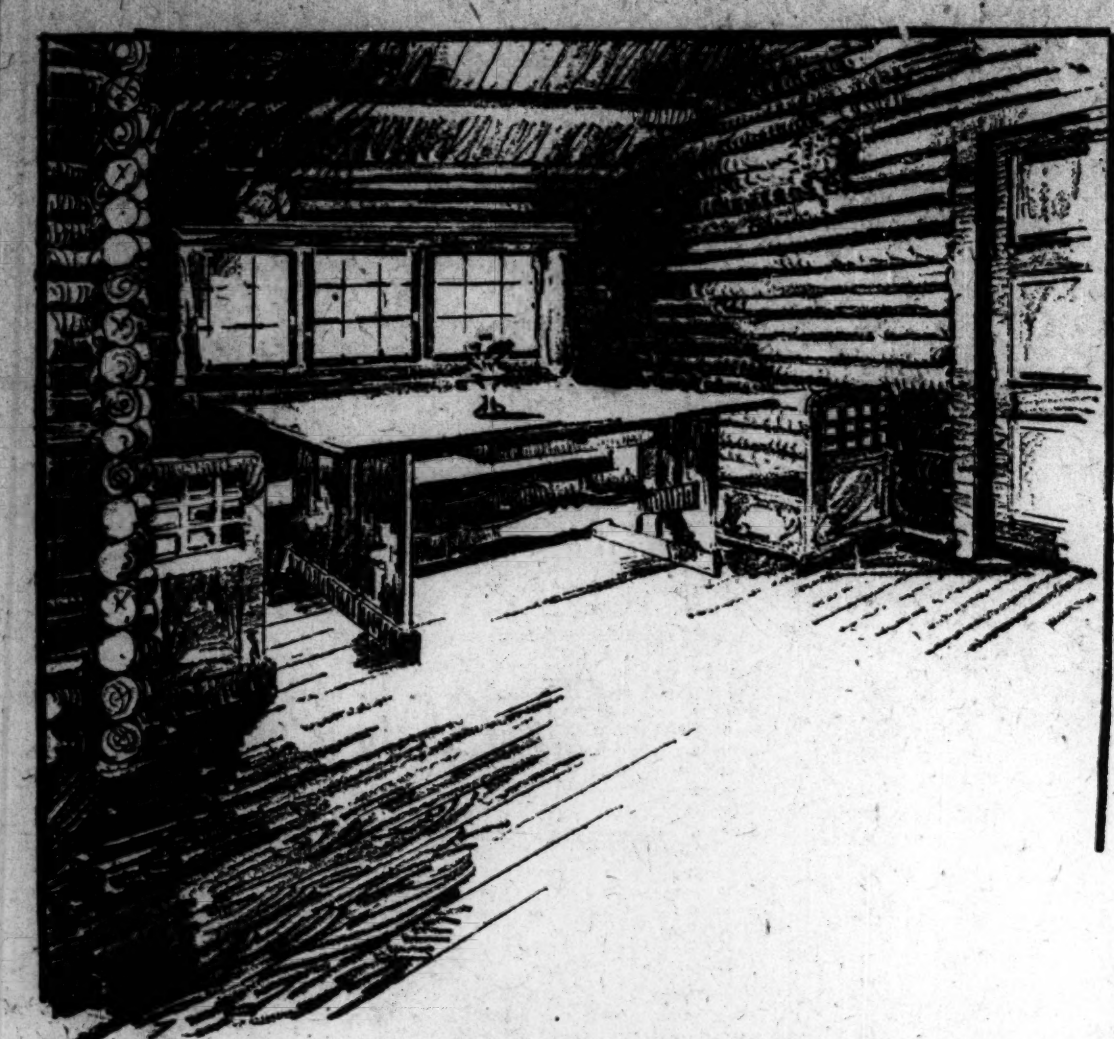
The use of varnish on wood goes back thousands of years. The Egyptians were expert in applying it. In China and Japan lacquering was early a fine art. Their lacquer or varnish came from what is called a

"varnish tree" and required from three to twenty applications to give the wood the desired effect. Japanning, indeed, derived its name from the varnishing process Europeans learned from Japan.

The Japanese are credited, also, with having a superior fineness of feeling in handling wood. They take it seriously, as if wood were a piece of expensive marble, and they rarely ob-

tain designs, but the French made their inlays more in relief than the Italians, who used exotic woods and colored and gilded them besides. In Germany, David Roentgen "obtained wonderful effects by subjecting woods to various degrees of hot and cold." These shadings and finishes were used in marquetry.

In England, Sheraton, the famous designer of chairs and other pieces of



Interior of a Danish wooden house

secure its natural beauty of texture and grain. "The original cost of the material is of little consequence; if it has a subtle tone of color, a delicate swirl in the veining, a peculiar soft and velvety texture, it is carefully treasured and used in the place of honor."

The early Gothic and Renaissance craftsmen who made furniture left the natural finish of wood untouched. Little by little, however, hand polishing and oiling was given wood. Amber was applied to such articles as violins, while in 1601 lacquer was brought from China and applied to small articles such as jewel or trinket boxes. In the next century the French learned the art of "japanning" and applied it to tables, chairs, screens, and panels, and this developed very elaborate finishes during the reigns of the Louises. "Beginning about 1680, a spirit and abatement preparation used this method of darkening with oil and then polishing with beeswax as a finish. Ebony, walnut, oak, lime, willow and sycamore were all treated in this way. The famous "Vernis-Martin" finish, which was really "Martin varnish," was discovered by a French carriage maker of the eighteenth century. The Vernis-Martin finish, advertised even today, as a superior and elegant finish for fine furniture, was hard and transparent and a real rival of the lacquers of China and Japan. This Martin became the "King's varnisher," and in 1748 his factory became a royal manufactory that supplied the palace of the luxurious Louis with exquisitely lacquered furniture. The Martin lacquers were red, brown, bronze, speckled and black.

One of the finest contributions, however, to the handling of woods in the fine arts by Renaissance craftsmen was inlay work. Although this process of inserting designs of fine woods into coarser wood goes back to the ancient Assyrians and Egyptians, the art was introduced over much of Europe by the Italians after 1200 A. D. And it is interesting to know that even the early Romans used inlay as furniture decoration. In Italy the process was called "intarsia" or "tarsia"—meaning to insert—while in France it was known as "marquetry"—to spot or mark. Parquetry was inlay applied in coarser patterns to floors.

The woods used for inlay work by these Renaissance craftsmen—some of the best work the world has ever seen—were such woods as cherry, holly, pearwood, boxwood, olive, redwood, calamander, yellow and green ebony (the last three from India), rosewood, satinwood, satin, walnut, purplewood and tulip wood. Most of these woods were Asiatic and were brought to Europe by the East India Company.

Beautiful pictures in intarsia were executed by Italian furniture makers. Floral designs were common. The Dutch taught the French this art, and they in turn taught the world the use of metal inlays upon wood. Boule, a "marqueter to King Louis," was probably the most famous inlay workman the world has known. His wooden cabinets were inlaid with tortoise shell and copper mosaics. Chouet work, which this became known as Boule work, Landscapes and classic scenes were

highly prized furniture, used fine wood as holly and tulip wood, and the inlay work of Queen Anne's period consisted of mother-of-pearl applied in foliage designs.

Most of Sheraton, Chippendale and the Adams brothers' pieces, however, were made of walnut and later of mahogany.

It is interesting to know that "Chippendale was one of the first in England to employ Spanish mahogany of finest figure and color procurable. In the course of time the wood darkened by natural process, deepened in color and attained a beautiful richness of tone." But even before this, beautiful mahogany was used in the American colonies, being called "San Domingo mahogany" because it was imported from that island in the West Indies. "Mahogany trim for banisters, mantels, cornices and furniture" first came in style in this country "about 1750."

Veneering of wood, contrary to the popular idea of cheap furniture, was a layer of very thin wood applied to commoner wood in order to give a fine finish to a piece of furniture that



A Danish wooden house

it would not be capable of taking, otherwise. Hardwoods, only, are used for this purpose and they are applied sometimes in pieces as thin as a sheet of paper. In England, veneering was first used in the William and Mary period commencing 1688.

The glory of mahogany has always been its rich color, fine grain and capability of taking satin-like finish, but today many cheaper woods such as pine, even, are quite the vogue in the fine arts, for unmanaging and decorating them in many striking ways quite disguises the original material and such qualities. Many "art objects" such as candlesticks, lamp standards, clock cases, door stops, plant boxes and stands, waste baskets, book blocks and troughs are made of very cheap wood and then as completely transformed as a pine breakfast room set, with mahogany stain, or black, white, cream or Venetian blue enamel, or the "polychrome finish," which by shadings and blendings of "many colors" imitates tarnished metal from artistic scenes in the Old World.

Timbered Houses Up to Date

It looks almost like a caprice that the old timbered house of many centuries ago, all of a sudden has become the fashion, no to speak, but there is a good deal of common sense behind this revival. Not only are these modern

a certain kind of peasant-woven hangings are very suitable, and some rustic pottery will supply a beautiful touch of color. The windows might be of small panes or leaded glass which would be quite in keeping with the structure. Honeysuckles or other climbing creepers up the house enhance its beauty, and will harmonize with the little flowering plants which will presently appear, uninvited, upon the turf roof.

One or two practical directions for such a house may not be considered out of place here. The material used is the round trunk of the pine, the only kind of wood of which the outer shell is positively imperishable, and in the matter of tightness, dryness and warmth the timbered house has no equal. Fresh trunks can quite well be used, inasmuch as the "seasoning" goes on in the completed house, and the house will be entirely dried in the course of a few summer months. Outside tarring and inside painting, should such be desired, however, should be deferred till the wood is thoroughly dry, when there will be no moisture or dampness in the house. Salt has been known to keep dry from autumn to spring in the kitchen of a timbered house, built on low lying ground, as it would not have done had the house been of brick.

The timbered house is not only considerably cheaper to build than one of brick, but it is also very much cheaper to keep in repair.

There is no necessity for a double floor, but where there are two stories, there should, for several reasons, be a double floor to the rooms on the first floor.

The roof, which should not have too steep a slope, and which in many cases constitutes the ceiling, generally consists of a double layer of felt roofing on the top of planed boards, and above that the turf, which is practical and quite in keeping with the character of the timbered house.

It is through the efforts of Mr. Paul Richardt, M. A., of Copenhagen University, that this impetus has been given to the building of modern timbered houses. On his travels he has become interested in the old Norse blockhouses and has made a thorough study of their constructive features, next built first one for himself and has since then built a considerable number to meet the increasing demand. There are large houses among them, intended for continuous residence, there are small cabins for week-ends and a number of intermediate sizes and designs, but they are all true to the ancient tradition and all possess a peculiar attraction of their own.

How to Wire Flowers

In the case of some kinds of flower arrangements it is really essential to wire the flowers and leaves; we are going to use, so that they may retain the desired position. For bouquets, for instance, it is essential, and it is also highly desirable in the case of some kinds of table arrangements. Heavy flowers with weak stems, such as peonies and some kinds of roses have a disconcerting way of bowing their heads unduly and so upsetting the general effect of the scheme in which they are destined to play an important part.

To wire flowers successfully one needs two kinds of wire, what is known as stub wire, a thick stout kind of wire, and the so-called flower

wire which is a fine delicate wire. Stub wire is not very easy to cut without special scissors, but it can generally be bought in convenient short lengths.

One end of the piece of stub wire should be run firmly into the calyx of the flower close to the stem, and the length of it then bound, not too tightly, to the stalk with the fine flower wire. A little pinch given to the wire will enable us to fix the flower in the desired position, and to feel complete assurance that it will stay where it is put. Ferns and slender stemmed leafy sprays may be treated in the same manner, the stem being pierced just below the spray with the upper end of the wire, as the calyx is in the case of the flower, but maidenhair fern is too delicate for such treatment and a twist of fine flower wire round its stem black stem is all that is needed; a fine spray of leaves may be fixed quite firmly in the same way.

Fortunately for the small producer, salads are in steady demand, and are supplied with more difficulty by the big traders. It is essential that this class of produce should be in the hands of the consumer within a very short time of leaving the soil, before the leaves get wilted, so that the best possible way of buying salads is to get them straight from the grower, without the intervention of a journey by rail and a sojourn in a shop. Lettuce, mustard and cress, radishes, chives in early spring, and endive, never taste so good and look so appetizing as when newly gathered. Here, then, lies the golden opportunity for the owner of a small garden.

The great secret of success in marketing salads is to grow them right in the midst of your customers. A woman whose garden was close to a big factory sold as much as she could produce to the employees who passed her gate daily on their way home from work. Just off the tram terminus at a big suburb is another good situation. Or a big block of flats might easily provide enough customers to keep you very busy.

To get a steady succession of crops

must be the first aim; crisp, tender leaves grown very quickly by virtue of rich soil is another essential. An enterprising gardener will also try to increase the range of varieties. Easily grown is chicory, which throws up delicious blanched shoots through the winter, if the plants are lifted in October and forced in the dark like rhubarb or sea-kale. Blanched dandelion leaves are another delicacy which can be brought up under any light-proof covering. Land cress, which comes up as a garden weed even in January, is excellent when grown on rich soil.

A sunny border of herbs would also help customers. Parsley, early mint, sage, thyme and marjoram for stuffing take little room and require very little attention. Sweet bay leaves I have never seen offered for sale, but the skilled cook would be delighted to get some.

In winter crops it is necessary to have a cold frame, or the glass cloches beloved of French and Belgian gardeners. Of course even the smallest glass house can work wonders in producing winter salads. Failing these, even a trench running north and south so as to catch every gleam of sunshine, is better than the open ground, and rough hurdles thatched with straw thrown across the trenches will afford a certain amount of protection. Sorrel will continue to throw up leaves right through the winter months if protected by a thick, loose layer of bracken or straw.

The "royal salad" of former days contained not less than thirty ingredients, most of which are unknown or despised in this more hurried age. How many discoveries of herbs for the service of men might be made in a small garden of salads?

Interesting Dress Accessories

The costume which, worn since fall or early winter, has begun to lose some of its smartness, can be freshened up amazingly by the use of new accessories—and never have more interesting ones been seen in the shops. For example, there are the little French nosegays which add so becoming a note of color to the frock of dark velvet, duvetyne or satin. Even a blue serge dress is much improved by the addition of one of these little knots of flowers, if the right sort be chosen. One which added greatly to the effect of a frock of dark brown velvet was composed of a rose and bud of bluish pink velvet, with leaves of light and dark green, a sprig of forget-me-nots, and two dull orange buds. Needless to say, these flowers were all very small. The stems were wound with silver thread, and the nosegay was worn pinned high on the right shoulder.

These little flowers may be had in practically all shades and color combinations, and the woman who finds it advisable to wear plain, dark dresses can wear a nosegay of the colors most becoming to her, and so profit by their effect. One girl who is wearing her last spring's suit—an Eton suit—as an office dress, using a very frilly chemise instead of a blouse, wore one of these nosegays tucked into the lace frills, and greatly improved the costume.

Just a little touch, but a very pleasing one, is given by the new colored handkerchiefs. A manufacturer recently declared that he expected these handkerchiefs to enjoy great popularity during the coming spring and summer, but deplored the fact that the samples which he had imported, and which were of linen, could not be duplicated for a reasonable price unless cotton goods were used. However, these attractive little handkerchiefs are very easy to make, and the woman who is clever with her needle can add to her store of them in but a few evenings.

They are best made of handkerchief linen, and as remnants can be well utilized in their making, no great expense is attached to them. The newest ones are not hemstitched; when making them, two threads should be drawn where the hemstitching would ordinarily come, and in their place is drawn a heavier thread of a contrasting color, or of black or white. The hem is then put in, and at one corner the thread which has been drawn through is sewn up through the handkerchief for an inch or two and ended in a small embroidered flower or in an initial.

Very smart indeed are the hatpins now being shown in some of the New York shops, their note of novelty depending on the use of hanging beads or medallions. For example, one very pretty hatpin had no head, save a very small rhinestone head, but hanging from it by a very short chain—not more than a quarter of an inch in length—was a large, beautifully cut amber bead. Equally attractive was another pin from which hung a medallion of dull gray silver, outlined in tiny diamonds. And for the girl who favors hoop earrings there are most interesting pins, from which depend narrow rings of jade, tortoise shell, or jet, there being three or four rings, of graduated sizes. One may select such a hatpin to match one's favorite earrings or string of beads, and the girl who likes to wear rather plain hats but wishes to detract somewhat from their severity will find in these pins just what she wants.

Jade beads are still very popular, and with the coming of spring will be worn more than ever, as their clear green color is well adapted to spring colorings. An interesting string of opal matrix beads was seen in one of the shops recently; they were grayish in tone, with a hint of color beneath, and between them were tiny rhinestone beads.

Very smart for wear with evening gowns are the little bracelets wound with silver cloth and ornamented with one or two tiny French flowers matching the gown in coloring, or, if the frock be white, giving a vivid note of color to the costume. And also for evening wear are the garlands of dark green leaves, sprinkled with diamond dust.

The Salad Garden

To make a small garden profitable for the market, one must raise crops which are got off the ground very quickly, so that a frequent succession of plantings can be made in one season. You must have, not two or three crops a year, but three or four times that number. Only one class of vegetables can be grown under such conditions, viz., salads.

Fortunately for the small producer, salads are in steady demand, and are supplied with more difficulty by the big traders. It is essential that this class of produce should be in the hands of the consumer within a very short time of leaving the soil, before the leaves get wilted, so that the best possible way of buying salads is to get them straight from the grower, without the intervention of a journey by rail and a sojourn in a shop. Lettuce, mustard and cress, radishes, chives in early spring, and endive, never taste so good and look so appetizing as when newly gathered. Here, then, lies the golden opportunity for the owner of a small garden.

The great secret of success in marketing salads is to grow them right in the midst of your customers. A woman whose garden was close to a big factory sold as much as she could produce to the employees who passed her gate daily on their way home from work. Just off the tram terminus at a big suburb is another good situation. Or a big block of flats might easily provide enough customers to keep you very busy.

To get a steady succession of crops

must be the first aim; crisp, tender leaves grown very quickly by virtue of rich soil is another essential. An enterprising gardener will also try to increase the range of varieties. Easily grown is chicory, which throws up delicious blanched shoots through the winter, if the plants are lifted in October and forced in the dark like rhubarb or sea-kale. Blanched dandelion leaves are another delicacy which can be brought up under any light-proof covering. Land cress, which comes up as a garden weed even in January, is excellent when grown on rich soil.

A sunny border of herbs would also help customers. Parsley, early mint, sage, thyme and marjoram for stuffing take little room and require very little attention. Sweet bay leaves I have never seen offered for sale, but the skilled cook would be delighted to get some.

In winter crops it is necessary to have a cold frame, or the glass cloches beloved of French and Belgian gardeners. Of course even the smallest glass house can work wonders in producing winter salads. Failing these, even a trench running north and south so as to catch every gleam of sunshine, is better than the open ground, and rough hurdles thatched with straw thrown across the trenches will afford a certain amount of protection. Sorrel will continue to throw up leaves right through the winter months if protected by a thick, loose layer of bracken or straw.

The "royal salad" of former days contained not less than thirty ingredients, most of which are unknown or despised in this more hurried age. How many discoveries of herbs for the service of men might be made in a small garden of salads?

An Attractive Toilet Table

A toilet table always adds a note of luxury to even the simplest bed or dressing room. The tables are expensive trifles in the shops but with the aid of the local carpenter a comparatively inexpensive one may be made at home that is quite as fascinating, if the drapery is carefully selected and put on tastefully.

Purchase a small kitchen table having a drawer and a shelf underneath. Buy a good-sized glass, in an ordinary wooden frame, the drapery, and then call the carpenter. Have a stout framework made attached to the back of the table to which the glass is fastened, the frame running up above the glass to form a canopy top with a round drapery hoop and peak. Then paint the entire thing white, including the frame of the glass, and when dry use a good coat of enamel for a finish.

Cover the top of the table neatly with the drapery material, then tack the fall around the edge, making a sliding curtain in front as to have access to the drawer and shelf. Back the framework with a straight width, put curtains on the hoop that fall down each side below the table top, and shir a short flounce around the hoop to fall low enough to cover the top of the glass. The drapery may be trimmed with a shirred pleating, soft ball fringe, or gold galleon according to what best suits the material chosen. Dotted muslin, with a colored silk-alike underneath, is often used, but it shows soil very quickly and is troublesome to do up.

The drawer may be neatly lined with velvet, padded in place, and the shelf below covered in the same way. The framework of the table can also be painted black or in color to match the wood of the other furniture in the room though little of it shows in any case.

The chair before the table should be just the right height, painted to match, and be either slipped or cushioned in the drapery material.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

TRADE CREDITS TO STEADY EXCHANGE

Financier Outlines Some Effects of New Bank Forming to Aid Commerce Abroad on Equalizing the Money Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—When foreign exchange is not controlled by the gold points and there is nothing of an equalizing value flowing between countries to offset seasonal currents of trade, great fluctuations in foreign exchange rates are inevitable. When, added to such a condition, trade is constantly favorable to one country for a long period such fluctuations prevent safety in the carrying on of foreign commerce, and one is obliged to take a chance on the action of the exchange markets. Foreign exchange rates then fluctuate as the sentiment of possible traders is exerted through their sales and purchases, according to Fred I. Kent, formerly a member of the reparations committee at the Peace Conference, and adviser to the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation. Mr. Kent believes that a return to normal exchange fluctuations can occur only after a series of developments has taken place in European countries.

Some Things to Be Done

Labor must understand, he says, that those radicals who play upon the passions of laboring men for their own aggrandizement of power are enemies of labor. Next, governments must get their budgets within their incomes and reduce governmental waste to a minimum. Inflation must be stopped and deflation worked out on a reasonable basis. Where necessary imports must be confined to essentials until exportable products and markets can be created that will enable payment for non-essentials as well, and orderly production must be resumed, he declares.

Mr. Kent believes that the United States can help in this program largely by example, but that when it comes to resumption in Europe of orderly production something more is needed. Labor may be ever so ready to work, he says, but can accomplish little without raw materials, tools, transportation facilities and food, and these the United States can and should, in his opinion, supply as rapidly as credit can be safely extended.

"The granting of credits today for the stimulation of industry on the basis of present prices is a very different proposition than when government loans, government huge sums to be used to purchase goods at such high prices that payment in normal times will mean the return of many times the quantity of goods loaned. It goes without saying that new loans will go on top of old ones, considering countries as a whole, but it is inconceivable that our government could be so shortsighted as to demand payment of the loans due to it at a time when payment is impossible, and unless private enterprise in America can safely loan private enterprise in Europe, governmental loans will never be paid," continued Mr. Kent.

"American banking institutions can finance all American exports to Europe, for which payment can be made from current imports from Europe and funds advanced for other purposes, but they cannot finance such exports as must be paid for by future imports. It is just here that a large Edge Act corporation can step in and carry exchange forward to a time when it can be paid for by future imports, thus helping our foreign trade, both present and future."

Safe Operation Necessary
Such a corporation must operate only as it can do so safely, he explains, and its transactions will develop slowly as its agencies must be established and get in touch with markets and conditions before it can arrange credits; also it cannot operate faster than the market will absorb its debentures. Even if its total capacity to make loans could be exerted and safely, in one year it would not offset our favorable trade balance, in view of Europe's present needs and ability to produce, he added, as no organization could restore Europe's buying power immediately, even if peaceful conditions prevailed.

This does not detract from the value of such a corporation, Mr. Kent continued, for many reasons. Europe should not be encouraged in the belief that she can obtain loans until she puts her house in order and makes them safe, and a corporation of this magnitude refusing advances until assured of stable conditions and integrity of purpose on the part of the borrowers and their countries would have a steady effect, he believes, its agencies, once established, would enable American trade to keep in touch with general foreign markets and conditions by means of a business organization whose own success would depend upon its being able to do so; its operations would tend to increase Europe's buying power through stimulation of her industries, which would help turn foreign exchanges toward normal; by lifting exchange made by exports from a present to a future market when imports in payment were available, the foreign exchange markets of the United States would be helped to the extent of its operations, and by enabling the exportation of raw materials, manufactures and foods beyond the power of banks to finance by short-term bills of exchange, to relieve domestic markets, increase the demand for labor, thus increasing the buying power of labor, and so stimulate domestic production and consumption.

LABOR DECLINES IN MANY INDUSTRIES

Automobile and Clothing Trades Show Greatest Reductions in Employees for the Past Year

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Although there have been signs of improvement within the past few weeks, figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor for last year show a great falling off in the amount of labor employed by 12 leading industries of the United States. The greatest decrease for the year was in the automobile industry, which shows a falling off of 64.6 per cent in employment, and a corresponding pay roll decrease of 63.6 per cent. The clothing trades have also witnessed heavy curtailments.

The following table shows the decrease in employment and corresponding decreases in pay rolls of 11 basic industries, from January, 1920, to January, 1921:

	Per cent of decrease of employees in pay roll	Per cent of decrease of employees in pay roll
Automobile	64.6	63.6
Cotton manufacturing	44.2	31.2
Cotton finishing	38.3	34.3
Hoisting and underground	34.3	34.3
Woolen	34.3	34.3
Silk	28.1	25.5
Leather clothing	27.4	22.9
Leather	27.4	22.9
Boots and shoes	23.1	22.9
Paper making	7.0	7.0

The car building industry showed a payroll increase of 9.6 per cent, and bituminous coal mining, though employment decreased 3.2 per cent, showed a payroll increase of 3 per cent.

Industries showing largest declines since a year ago, however, have picked up since December, their automobile trade showing an increase since that month of 2.5 per cent. During the same period the clothing industry showed an increase of 15 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Frozen lamb and mutton held in cold storage in New York on January 15 was 24,809,177 pounds, an increase of 5,000,000 pounds over last year, according to State Division of Foods and Markets. Other products held in cold storage also showed heavy increases over the previous year, frozen beef, American cheese, frozen pork, etc., showing considerable gains.

The stoppage of drilling in the oil fields of Oklahoma until the market approaches normal again is provided in rules drafted by the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. The project, it is expected, will receive the cooperation of the pipe line companies.

The cooperative syndicate, formed in Egypt to hold cotton for higher prices, has urged Premier Lloyd George to recommend that the British Government buy the 2,000,000 cantars held by the syndicate.

The budget of the Spanish Government for the financial year ending with March 31, 1921, will show a deficit of 800,000,000 pesetas, according to the newspaper "A B C" of Madrid.

An increase of 18 per cent in the weekly pay roll of concerns affiliated with the Shoe Manufacturers Association in Haverhill, Massachusetts, is reported.

The Australian Government is making extensive purchases of Cuban sugar. It is said that 1,000,000 sacks of sugar have been contracted for.

Representatives of Soviet Russia are reported to be negotiating for large quantities of clothing from garment manufacturers in Chicago. It is said that contracts have been signed for 300,000 dresses, 500,000 skirts, and 500,000 women's coats.

Free exportation of imitations of ivory and tortoise shell, crude celluloid in worked lumps, plates and sheets, rods, tubes and sticks and celluloid cuttings and wastes has been authorized in a recent French decree, according to United States Commercial Attaché W. C. Huntington at Paris.

Exports of copper to Germany from the United States in 1920 amounted to over 100,000,000 pounds, it is estimated. This compares with 1919 shipments of 6,831,400 pounds.

The Kelly Springfield Tire Company reports for 1920 a deficit, after dividends, of \$2,154,380, compared with a surplus of \$1,665,380 in 1919.

Mexico, for many years an exporter of live stock, is now reported to be importing cattle, sheep and hogs from the United States.

FOOD PRICES DECLINE 3 PER CENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Retail food prices in January showed a decline of approximately 3 per cent, as compared with December, according to estimates by the United States Department of Labor. For the period of 12 months to January of this year the percentage of decrease in food prices was estimated at 14 per cent. For the eight years from January, 1913, to January, 1921, food prices increased approximately 75 per cent, the department found. Commodities showing heavy increases in price were eggs, poultry, lamb and flour. Articles showing lesser increases during the period were coffee, ham and bread.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wednesday	Monday	Parity
Sterling	\$2.97 1/2	\$2.83 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0721	.0723 1/2	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0755 1/2	.0749	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1457	.1452	.1930
Italy	.0285 1/2	.0285 1/2	.1930
Guineas	.3417	.3423	.4020
German marks	.0165 1/2	.0165	.3280
Canadian dollar	.875	.875	.2575
Argentine pesos	.1393	.1393	.1923
Swedish kroner	.2240	.2240	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1780	.1780	.2680
Danish kroner	.1820	.1820	.2680

ENGLISH RAILWAYS' FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

Government and Companies Trying to Settle Difference on Liability and Many Other Questions in Regard to Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Before the war the market for Home Railway stocks was at this season anxious, excited, and sometimes violently active. Government control of the railways put an end to all that, though as a matter of fact the fixing of the net earnings from operation on the basis of the revenue of 1913 had not prevented a certain amount of fluctuation in the rates of dividend paid. For 1914 most of the railways paid less than for the preceding year, because up to the outbreak of war trade had been languishing and the railways had not done well. In any case the arrangement for a government guarantee had been so loosely made at first—Lord Kitchener was then alone in the belief that the war must last for at least three years—that railway directors were cautious in paying dividends, and became unusually liberal in reserve appropriations.

As labor and materials grew scarcer renewal expenditures fell in arrears, and the money which should have been used for them accumulated. The interest on it and on the growing reserves gradually reinforced the guarantees, revenues and dividends were nearly all restored to pre-war dimensions, the last stage in most instances being reached a year ago. Hence there are few potentialities of improvement in dividends left. There are a few companies still lagging behind pre-war stand, and one or two which just before the outbreak were struggling to accommodate themselves to the burden of new capital expenditures not then fruitful are entitled to antedate their true pre-war standard farther back than 1913. But as the budget has for two years been loaded with many millions to make good the deficit between the actual net earnings of the railways—deeply cut into by railway and coal strikes and by wage bonuses adjusted to the cost of living—public opinion would look askance at a general increase in dividends, even if made out of the separate non-operating receipts of the companies, and even though it is universally admitted that dividends at the 1913 rates have nothing like the value purchasing power of that year.

Dividend Announcements

Thus far the dividends announced by the railway companies for 1920 have been almost invariably repetitions of those for the preceding year. The Metropolitan Railway, the principal of the old underground lines of London, has been able to advance the poor returns on its ordinary stock from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent and to increase its provision for renewals from £40,000 to £50,000. The amount required to effect these changes and to meet slightly enlarged calls for interest on fixed charge stocks has been provided as to £17,600 by larger receipts from the government pool, about £20,000 from rents and other non-operating income and £4500 by reducing the undivided balance.

The addition to net revenue received from the government can only mean that the Metropolitan Railway has had recent capital expenditure recognized by the Treasury as entitled to be brought within the guarantee. The company has long been adding materially to its rolling stock to meet the ever-growing demands of London traffic. It is not difficult to see that the Metropolitan looks forward without misgiving to the time when government control and guarantee will come to an end, for with adequate equipment to deal with dense traffic yielding remunerative fares the company should be able to earn much more than the equivalent to the 1913 receipts to which it has been restricted for so many years.

Only One Reduction

Other railways are not so fortunate. Thus far only one has reduced its dividend below the 1919 level, the London, Chatham & Dover paying only 2 1/2 in place of 4 per cent on its second preference stock. This is a small issue which bobs in and out of the dividend list, with frequency, and so its fortunes have no great significance, but the fall in the dividend is symptomatic. It must be read in conjunction with reduction or omission of reserve allocations by companies which are paying the same dividends for 1920 as for its predecessors.

Not until the complete accounts come out shall we be able to trace why revenue has not permitted the same appropriations this time as a year ago, but it may be surmised that activity in overtaking arrears of renewal work has necessitated the sale of investments, which would entail not only loss of interest but also of capital on realization.

A fight has been going on between the railway companies and the government relative to the liability for the difference between present cost of postponed renewals and the pre-war value of the same work. There can be no reasonable doubt that the railways should be fully recouped, but the Treasury seems suspicious that they are seeking to enrich themselves at the expense of the state. The dispute was referred to an impartial committee whose report is now in course of preparation.

subject explains why at the moment the Home Railway market is the quietest and dulliest in the stock exchange. Apart from this particular question of liability for deferred renewals there is in prospect a bigger fight between the railway interest and the government, for the Ministry of Transport has published its ideas of the extent to which state supervision should be retained after the railways are nominally restored to their proprietors and these terms are such as no company and no person with capital at stake can possibly accept save after resistance carried to the utmost degree.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE STATUS IMPROVING

Large Wheat Sales, New Wool Financing Plan and General Good Season Reported Combine to Restore Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Commercial men are facing 1921 with renewed optimism. The huge forward sales of wheat made by the Australian Wheat Board at 9s. and over, a bushel; the Australian-imperial scheme for handling carry-over wool and financing growers; the prospects of a crossbred wool pool for supplying manufacturers on easy terms; and the general good season in the Commonwealth, have all combined to restore confidence.

At the same time there is no desire on the part of many leading bankers and commercial experts for a recurrence of the excessive importation which caused temporary financial distress in the Commonwealth, a stress which has not yet lifted.

It will be remembered that heavy importations made by Great Britain and the United States depleted our cash balances in London and caused trade to slow down very greatly as a result. In the six months from March 31 to September 30, 1920, Australia imported goods to the value of £77,205,428, compared with £43,686,197 in the corresponding six months of 1919. Even if the Commonwealth Government is able to raise a small loan in London and thus help to relieve the position, a continuance of excessive importation might well be disastrous. The severity of the exchange position as affecting the Commonwealth is shown by the fact that at the end of 1920 as high as 6 per cent was paid for the purchase of private money lying in London.

Interesting comment on the lessons taught by enforced restrictions on importations is made by the commercial editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, who says:

"There is only one way of paying for the goods which we have bought, that is with the proceeds of the goods which we export. Those proceeds have run down to a low figure in the last three months owing to purchases with them. Traders have been abnormal business. The pendulum has now swung the other way and they must reduce their trading. In London, through which the settlement for all our purchases is made, we still have money, but that money must be husbanded to the extent that not more is allowed out than goes in. Money is going to our credit in London, perhaps, in better volume than was believed to be probable four weeks ago, but relief cannot be felt for at least a couple of months to come."

LITTLE TRADING IN LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, England.—There was no life to the trading in securities on the stock exchange yesterday, and the markets drifted. Owing to tightness in the monetary situation gilt-edged securities were in demand.

French and Mexican loans had a better tone pending a declaration as to the policy of the government on financial reparations to the companies for damage done to the lines during the war.

Home rails were heavy. Dollar descriptions were without feature, with traders waiting for news of the opening at New York. Argentine rails showed an improvement.

The oil group had a healthier appearance following Tuesday's meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Shell Transport was 5 1/2-16 and Mexican Eagle 5 11-16.

MIX'D CHANGES IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Mixed price changes ruled in the stock market yesterday. Trading was comparatively dull, only 446,800 shares figuring in the transactions. The investment issues were generally steady, while the speculative stocks yielded to pressure. Call money was steady at 7 per cent.

Some quotations at the generally firm close were United Fruit 102 1/2, 3/4; Steep 83 1/2, 3/4; Atlantic Gulf 49 1/2, 3/4; Woolen 62 1/2, 3/4; Sears-Roebuck 80 1/2, 3/4; Utah 51 1/2, 3/4.

EQUIPMENT TRUSTS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Illinois Public Utility Commission has authorized the Illinois Central Railroad to issue \$3,564,000 equipment trusts at 95.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. March 12 1/2, May 13 1/2, July 13 1/2, October 14 1/2, December 14 1/2, spot quick, middling 13.20.

REVIEW OF ACTIVITY IN WOOL MARKETS

Effects of American Tariff Situation Appear to Be Fairly Well Discounted for the Present at Home and Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The effects of the American tariff situation upon the wool markets of the world have been fairly well discounted, and the buying in anticipation of a higher tariff appears to be more or less at an end for the present. In the domestic markets holders are trying to secure whatever benefit they can in prices, through the imminence of the higher tariff rates. On the whole, however, prices have shown little change in the domestic market, supplies of wool, so far as most descriptions are concerned, being very large, and so making the upward tendency in prices which would otherwise result somewhat difficult. In the foreign markets the reduction of American buying has resulted in the decline of values everywhere.

This was shown in the London Colonial wool auctions which commenced on Tuesday with offerings of 118,000 bales, including 48,000 bales of privately-owned wools. Good combing merinos were down about 10 per cent from the closing rates in January, and good crossbreds, except the finest superior wools, which were steady, were also off about 10 per cent. American buying was very moderate of the choicest merinos, for which prices were only slightly easier. The withdrawals were less than what the trade in Yorkshire had looked for, a fact which is believed to be due to the disposition of the British-Australian Wool Realization Association to meet the market and sell at reasonable prices.

Reason for Postponement

The New Zealand sales indefinite postponement is said to be because of labor trouble on the docks. There are other considerations, however. Shipping from New Zealand has been difficult to secure, a fact which is accounted for in a measure by the lack of coal. So far as wool is concerned, the offerings in the New Zealand sales thus far this season have been not a little disappointing from the point of view of the American buyers and this has resulted in limited competition from this market.

In Australia this week, the sales in Sydney and Geelong have shown the results of the withdrawal of American orders. Japan has come into the market for some of the merino wools and prices have therefore not shown the drop which might otherwise have ensued, but the better types of merino spinners' fleeces, such as this country was taking a few weeks ago, showed a decline of 5 to 10 per cent, although the top-making sorts were fairly firm.

The market in South America is holding fairly firm. German buyers during the past week have bought freely. Purchases latterly in the River Plate markets for the United States have been very heavy and shipments for Buenos Aires, La Plata and Montevideo last week for the United States are reported to have been about 12,000,000 pounds. Prices there are holding firm on the fine and medium to low crossbreds.

Little Change in Prices

Current business has included a little of almost everything and prices have shown little or no change, graded staple fine territory bringing up to 95 cents, clean basis, while half-bloods have been sold in the clean range of 75 to 80 cents and fine and medium territories of the French combing order at 75 to 85 cents, clean basis. Medium wools are steady with prices on a clean basis of about 55 to 60 cents for good three-eighths combing and 45 to 50 cents for quarter-bloods. Pulled and scoured wools are steady with fair demand, some of the smaller woolen mills being reported as interested in medium scoured wools once more. Some western scoured B supers have been sold, it is said, at 35 cents.

Interest has been kept in the opening of the dress-goods and overcoatings of the American Woolen Company in New York this week. The sales there have been somewhat irregular, apparently, buying being noticeable on dress goods and cloaks than on the men's overcoating lines. Prices were generally 45 to 50 per cent below the last heavyweight season. The cost of labor, however, is holding prices up, and some of the sales of surplus stocks are hardly to be regarded as a safe criterion of what constitutes reasonable prices today.

The government has authorized a wool auction here on March 10, when some 6,000,000 pounds of wools grading 44-48s and below will be offered, going on show the Monday preceding the sale. The quantities are approximately as follows: Pulled wool, 765,000 pounds; West Coast, 39,000 pounds; South American combing, 2,000,000 pounds; South American carding, 2,045,000 pounds; scoured wool, 1,000,000 pounds.

BOND REGULATION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—The Senate has passed the Bond Houses License Bill, which places the operation of bond houses in Oregon under the jurisdiction of the State Corporation Commissioner.

Manufacturer's Agent?

TREASURER, with office on Mill St., Boston, can give part of his time for parties requiring a Boston office. Address D-75, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

NATIONAL BANK LOANS REDUCED

Contraction Is \$265,000,000 Outside of New York Which Increased \$49,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While loans and discounts, excepting rediscounts, of the national banks of the United States outside of New York decreased \$265,000,000 between November 15 and December 29, the New York loans increased \$49,000,000 in that period, according to a report made by John Skelton Williams, United States Comptroller of the Currency.

Savings deposits increased in the same time, although other bank deposits decreased. Capital, surplus and profits also increased to \$2,787,941,000, which Mr. Williams said was the highest amount ever reported.

Net reduction of loans, allowing for the increase in New York, was \$216,219,000, and the only cities outside of New York showing loan increases were St. Louis, Baltimore, Atlanta, Louisville, Cleveland, Detroit, and Minneapolis. The only states whose country banks showed increases in loans were West Virginia, Florida, Kentucky, Montana, California, and Utah.

Resources of all national banks on December 29 amounted to \$21,367,799,000, a reduction of \$714,114,000 since the call of November 15. Total deposits were \$16,277,757,000, a reduction of \$683,945,000, compared with November 15.

Capital was reported at \$1,272,291,000, an increase of \$2,361,000 over November 15. Surplus and undivided profits amounted to \$1,515,650,000, an increase of \$15,327,000 over the previous call.

"Circulation December 29, 1920, amounted to \$693,919,000, a reduction since November 15, 1920, of \$3,967,000, and an increase over December 31, 1919, of \$8,150,000. The number of reporting national banks December 29, 1920, was 8130, an increase over December 31, 1919, of 240 banks."

DIVIDENDS

The New York Stock Exchange has received notice from Los Angeles that the directors of the Pan-American Petroleum Transport Company have declared usual quarterly dividends of \$1.50 a share on the A and B common shares, payable April 11, and that directors of Mexican Petroleum Company have declared regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on the common and of 2 per cent on the preferred.

The Ohio Oil Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share and an extra dividend of \$2.75 a share, both payable March 31 to stock of record February 26. Three months ago an extra dividend of \$4.75 a share was declared.

The Middlestates Oil Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10. The directors have decided that pending adjustment of the oil market consideration of an additional special dividend should be deferred until a later meeting of the board.

The North German Lloyd's executive board has recommended a dividend of 8 per cent for 1919 and 1920.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 14. The directors of the National Acme Company have decided to pass the dividend, to conserve cash resources. The company has been paying 1 1/2 per cent quarterly.

MORE MOTOR SHIPS ARE BEING BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Low freights and the high price of bunker coal and stock on board merchantmen have led shipowners to seek economy in motor ships propelled by internal combustion engines. At present there are no fewer than 240 motor vessels on order, and more ships of this class are being constructed in British shipyards than in any other country. This was perhaps only to be expected in view of the enormous shipbuilding resources of the United Kingdom, but it is noteworthy that in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, combined, there are almost as many motor vessels being built as there are in this country. Omitting the United Kingdom and America, one ship in every four that is now being built will have oil engines installed. Out of 118 ships being built in Sweden last year 99 were motor vessels, only seven being fitted with steam engines.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Slight declines were registered in the wheat market yesterday, despite strength at the opening. March wheat opened at 1.72 1/2 and closed at 1.71 1/2. May, from an opening of 1.62, closed at 1.61 1/2. Corn held steady, May closing at 71 1/2 and July at 73. Hogs were quoted at an advance of 15 to 25 points, best light grades selling at \$10.25. Provisions also were higher. May ribs 14 1/2, July ribs 12 1/2, May barley 70 1/2, May pork 21.00, May lard 12.10, July lard 12.50, May ribs 11.37, July ribs 11.85.

Patents For Sale

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CANADIAN BUSINESS CONTINUES TO GAIN

Reports From All Parts of Dominion Show Improvement Is General, With Ontario and Toronto Especially Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A general improvement in business is reported from all parts of the Dominion. The best reports come from Ontario, those from the Toronto district being especially good, the buyers' strike there being described as a thing of memory only. In white goods, dress goods, and similar lines, some plants are now working at maximum capacity.

From Quebec there are reports of steady improvement in the wholesale trade, although the retail section does not yet seem to have experienced the same benefit. In the west things are picking up, Winnipeg reports being very good, due possibly to the heavy influx of visitors for "bonspiel week." Cities further west have not, however, derived as much benefit as Winnipeg, which has done a very heavy volume of business during the last five or six months.

With a thorough understanding of the Dominion Government's new natural gas and oil regulations for the Mackenzie River district there are strong indications that Alberta especially will soon report a much increased business activity. The first impression was that the regulations were so strict as to render extensive new development work rather risky. However, as the result of conferences between the Minister of the Interior and those generally interested in western oil developments, certain erroneous impressions have been dispelled.

Pulp and paper stocks have experienced the deflation process during the past week. As has already been stated in these columns, liquidation was to be expected, and it has come more quickly than some had imagined. The announcement by the Canadian Export Paper Company that for the second quarter of 1921 the price of news print would be 5 1/2 cents a pound, as compared with 6 1/2 during the present quarter, had something to do with the sharp break in stocks, especially as the company handles 60 per cent of the export trade in paper. Whether the limit in the liquidating process has been reached remains to be seen, but it is quite probable that the price of news print will drop still further, 5 cents a pound being quite probable after the first of July.

The January trade returns contain further evidence of the work of readjustment, the total value of trade for the month being one-third less than that for the same month last year. The decline in imports was somewhat less than that of exports, due very probably to the fact that as a much larger volume of wheat passed out of the country during the last four months of last year than was the case during the year before, there was naturally a slump during January. Imports, which stood at \$72,000,000, were \$31,000,000 below those for January, 1919. There has been a marked decline in imports of clothing. The importation of those commodities that enter into the work of industrial development seems, however, to have been pretty well maintained.

It would seem as though with a large proportion of the wheat crop already out of the country, and with the rate of exchange cutting very deeply into exports to Europe, exports generally would show a falling off during the next four months. In this connection it may be observed that as yet there exists little machinery in this country for the sustaining of exports through foreign trade financing corporations such as now exist in the United States. For this reason Canada will probably feel more acutely than the United States the depressing effect of the exchange situation, unless, of

QUEBEC TO CONTROL TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR

New Bill Proposed Owing to Impossibility of Making Existing Law Operative—Government Sole Importer and Seller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec—In asking the support of the Legislative Assembly for the new liquor bill, providing for complete control of the traffic by the provincial government, Walter Mitchell, provincial treasurer, delivered a speech in which he laid bare the motives of the Administration in bringing in legislation of such a revolutionary nature. The Minister's speech was notable for its frankness, in that he admitted that the present prohibitive law, passed two years ago, and which it had been his task to try to enforce, had proved a total failure. "Let me say," said Mr. Mitchell, "that the government has at all times and on all occasions done everything reasonable to make this law operative, but it was not possible. I say without hesitation that it was not humanly possible to enforce that law under the conditions that exist here."

"Why not?" asked Arthur Sauve, leader of the Opposition.

"Because, first of all, in the great city of Montreal," replied the Minister. "I believe that 75 per cent of the people are against prohibition of any kind, and when you have a city of 800,000 people who are against the provisions of a law which attempts to prevent them doing something which they think they have the right to do, it is impossible for all police forces and all detectives and all the staff that any government could have and with all the courts in the land, to enforce such a law."

An Incentive to Gain

"Particularly is this the case when you have an incentive to gain, when there are vendors and wholesalers and the bootleggers, and the man who is sending whisky right and left, not only throughout the Province, but throughout the neighboring provinces and into the United States, when they are paid enormous sums for whisky, when we have roads leading from Montreal into the United States and to these other provinces, when there are motor cars, and all kinds of prices paid by Americans—it becomes humanly impossible to put the law into effect."

At the annual meeting of the Medical Association in Canada recently, the question of certificates had been discussed, said Mr. Mitchell, and it was shown that some doctors, issued from 1900 to 1909 prescriptions, a month. Inspectors of temperance administration declared that several doctors contracted with druggists and bootleggers to furnish batches of several hundred prescriptions at a time at cut-rate prices, while it was a common practice of doctors to prescribe liquor without even pretending to examine their patients.

"They were not prosecuted because we could not catch them," said Mr. Mitchell, in answer to a question. "They issued certificates and distributed them to bootleggers. We found one doctor recently who issued 4000 prescriptions last year. There was nothing in the law against his doing so. They were issued by the doctor, and handed to the vendor. The vendor did not make a report to us."

Apathy of People Blamed

"The reason for the failure of the law," said Mr. Mitchell, "is the greed of money, the apathy of the people, and the vote record of other provinces showed that it is not the majority of the people who are in favor of strict prohibition, if I read the sentiments properly."

"I speak for every member of the government when I say that we are not enamored in taking control of the business, but we are face to face with a problem and must find a system that will not work, and cannot work and never will work. It is a problem that all right-thinking men must aid us in. After the best of considerations, we came to the conclusion that there is only one thing, and that is to take control of the liquor business ourselves, and, when I say ourselves, we are going to take control in so far as alcoholic liquors are concerned, and that the government will be the sole importer and the only importer; the government will be the sole and only seller of that liquor."

Wines Included

"We are applying it to wines because we believe if we allow wines in beer shops, we will be opening up a serious avenue of danger. This was one of the reasons which brought about the difficulties in the present law. We authorized men to sell beer and wine; they sold alcohol in all ways, and though we took care after case, and did everything possible, we found it absolutely impossible to stop it. There is the aversion of human beings to contend with, not only of the wholesaler and vendor, but of others. It was a race to see who could sell the most—thinking that their life would be short, and wanting to make as much as possible. So, the government has come to the conclusion to take over the business."

"It intends to appoint a commission, and I can say that we are going to put men on that commission who are the very best possible men we can find in the Province of Quebec. We are creating a corporation vested with all powers as such, to carry on the business from beginning to end, without interference in any shape or form from us, and if we are successful in getting the men we hope to get, and are desirous of getting, and if they will only conduct the affairs of

PUNISHMENTS FOR LANGDON INCIDENT

Japanese Garrison Commander at Vladivostok Removed from Active List—Subordinates Sentenced to Confinement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Balbridge Colby, Secretary of State, has announced that the State Department has received from the American Embassy in Tokyo a cable message reporting the delivery by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs of a memorandum setting forth the action of the court-martial held at Vladivostok to examine into the circumstances under which Lieut. W. H. Langdon, United States Navy, was shot. It was indicated at the State Department that the Japanese statement was satisfactory and closed the incident.

Secretary Colby's announcement paraphrased the Japanese memorandum and continued:

"A most thorough and exhaustive examination was conducted by the court-martial resulting in the removal from the active list of the Japanese Army of Major-General Nishihara, commanding the Japanese garrison at Vladivostok. The court held that General Nishihara had been guilty of a misinterpretation of the barracks service regulations and had thus incurred primary responsibility for the unfortunate incident. He has been deprived of the command of the garrison and of the rank of brigade commander which he previously held."

"The barracks officer of the rank of major has been adjudged guilty of responsibility in the matter and sentenced to confinement for 30 days. The assistant barracks officer, a lieutenant, and the regimental commander have both been sentenced to a similar punishment for 20 days. The company commander has been sentenced to a lesser period."

"The commander-in-chief of the Japanese expeditionary force in Vladivostok has paid a visit to the U. S. S. Albany and expressed to the commanding officer of the ship his regret at the occurrence of the incident. The sentry who fired the shot has been held to be excused by the orders and actions of his superiors, upon whom responsibility has been squarely placed and who are to be punished as stated. The sentry, however, was found guilty of deception in his testimony as to the circumstances of the fatality and for this has been sentenced to confinement for 30 days."

"In addition to the expressions of regret on the part of the commander-in-chief of the Japanese expeditionary force, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in communicating the action of the court-martial conveys to the American Government the expression of deep regret on the part of the Japanese Government at the occurrence of this event, and expresses the hope that the Government of the United States will fully appreciate the sincere spirit in which the Japanese Government has acted in dealing with this most unfortunate incident."

Secretary Colby added that the subject of reparation was still under discussion and not concluded. The action of the Japanese authorities had been prompt and sincere and would undoubtedly be received with appreciation in this country, he added.

ANOTHER DECLINE IN ANTHRACITE PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The price of anthracite coal is again declined, with "independent" domestic coal selling for \$6.75 at the mines, according to Coal Age, which adds that numerous cancellations indicate the growing adequacy of "company" shipments to meet current demand. Hard coal production is being steadily maintained, with 2,048,000 net tons the output recorded for the week ended on February 12. According to this authority the recent overproduction of industrial coal has glutted the market, and buying for overseas is at a standstill. Coal men are said to be marking time, awaiting return to a normal market. Interest in both spot and contract markets is very limited. Active buying in the domestic markets is now confined to current requirements. Railroad fuel consumption has decreased, owing to lighter freight movements, and it is reported that railroads are drawing on their storage supplies or buying in limited quantities because low market figures are not acceptable to the industry.

COOPERATIVE PLAN TO MARKET COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Pacific Coast News Office
COLUMBIA, South Carolina—South Carolina farmers are planning to establish a system of cooperative marketing of cotton, similar to the system in successful operation for several years by the citrus fruit growers of California, and the necessary legislation is now on its passage through the general assembly. Aaron Sapir, of San Francisco, attorney for the citrus growers' associations, has been explaining the plan to farmers and business men, and the bills now on the passage were drawn under his direction.

YELLOWSTONE DAM PROJECT IS URGED

Needs of State of Montana Are Advanced Before Congress—Opposition Indicated to Insure Preservation of Park's Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A delegation urging the construction of a dam on the Yellowstone River within three miles of the Yellowstone National Park in Montana, has just appeared before the Senate Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. A bill providing for such a structure, introduced by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, is pending before the committee.

The aim of the measure is to take advantage of the flood waters of the Yellowstone River for the purpose of irrigating desert land in the region through which it flows. The project will come in for some scrutiny because of the possibility that the dam construction may interfere with the natural beauties of the Yellowstone. In the course of the hearing yesterday Senator Walsh gave the delegation assurance that the proposed plan of irrigation would in no way affect the natural beauty of the park, which Congress has adjudged the property of the nation, for which reason the parks and monuments have been withdrawn entirely from the purview of the water-power commission. The Walsh bill provides in part:

"That the right is hereby granted to the State of Montana to erect and maintain a dam across the Yellowstone River at a point to be selected by it, not more than three miles below the outlet of Lake Yellowstone, for the purpose of conserving the flood waters draining into said lake, for use in the irrigation of lands in the valley of the said river beyond the bounds of the Yellowstone National Park."

"The said dam shall be so constructed as to serve as a bridge for foot and vehicular travel over said river, and shall be of no greater height than is necessary to maintain the level of the said lake at the mean high-water mark, hereby declared to be six feet above the mean low-water mark."

"The right to authorize the use, for the development of hydro-electric energy, of any of the waters conserved by means of the said dam, is hereby reserved to the United States, but any revenues derived from such reserved use shall accrue to the State of Montana for the benefit of the said State or the irrigation district or districts assuming the charge for the construction of the said dam."

"Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the construction of diversion or conduit or other works save said dam within the Yellowstone National Park."

PERMANENT FOREIGN POLICY ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Pleading for a permanent foreign policy for the United States which may become a fundamental doctrine of government, instead of changing with succeeding political administrations, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, addressed members of the City Club here on Monday.

"Commercial relations go hand in hand with political relations. You cannot do business without questions of import and export duties and customs constantly coming up for settlement."

"The most essential thing in any nation of permanence is that its foreign policy be stable. If the nations of the world do not know what you stand for, you stand little chance of getting it. There is no reason why the foreign policy should depend upon the attitude of a man elected for totally different reasons."

"A foreign policy should be directed by two fundamental forces—general public opinion and a body of trained men who know their duty."

STUDY STIMULATED BY WORLD CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Two fundamental effects have come from the war, declared Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University, in what he termed his last official speech to the alumni on Tuesday. Through the world conflict, he said, there has come an intellectual awakening, stirring the people to wider interests and scope of thought, but with this there has been a change in the attitude toward conventions and traditions, resulting in the complication of life. The province of the colleges and universities, Dr. Hadley said, has been to take advantage of the demand for learning while avoiding the dangers of the breakdown of tradition. He congratulated Yale men on their new president, James Rowland Angell, and reported to the alumni that all recommendations for reorganization made by the graduate committee have been put into operation.

HOTEL BUILDING STIMULATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Pacific Coast News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon—It is stated by the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association that hotel building in the Pacific Northwest is being stimulated by the heavy tourist traffic of 1920, which resulted in the expenditure of approximately \$45,000,000 by visitors. New hotels are being planned and financed at Walla Walla, Everett, and Gray's Harbor, Washington, and at Corvallis, Oregon.

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SENATE IMMIGRATION BILL AGREED UPON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Senate and House conferees have agreed on the Senate bill limiting admission of aliens during the 15 months, beginning next April 1, to 3 per cent of the number in the United States at the time the 1910 census was taken.

At the insistence of senators and representatives from the Pacific coast, the conferees agreed to strike out the section of the Senate bill specifying that the act should "not be construed as amending, repealing or modifying any law or agreement now existing which forbids the admission of any aliens of any nationality or by geographical boundary." This section was designed to prevent any conflict with State Department officials in controlling immigration from Japan and China by treaty or agreement.

As approved by conference, the section was made to read that "The provisions of this act are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of the immigration laws." Thus, existing laws are not affected and reference to the agreements with Japan and China is omitted.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Cast Adrift

Hudson's Last Voyage, 1611

Hudson comes slowly from the cabin and stands gazing about him at the slow-heaving, mist-laden billows, gliding out of nowhere, disappearing into nowhere, bitter cold the year round with thaw of Arctic ice and stir of polar currents. Somewhere, north, south, west, yes, or even east, he believes, still lies the long-sought north-west passage leading into the warm South Seas. True he has nosed into every channel, and bay of this huge inland water, studied the currents, sounded the depths without success and with his crew growling and protesting and even threatening, at every turn, but perhaps today or tomorrow his hopes will be rewarded and ye mariners of England and Holland will bless the man who showed them a short, direct route to the treasures of Indo-China. The little Discoverer seems to have stood the test better than its crew. He glances up at the patched and stained square-sails, the frayed cordage, the splintered spars; he ranges his eye along the grimy deck to the ragged lookout in the bow; he turns—

A pair of wiry arms encircle his body from behind, binding his own to his sides.

"What does this mean?" he cries.

"You will know 'Yast enough' when you are in the shallop," comes the answer. A rope replaces the arms, and John Thomas and Wilson confront him.

"We've stood for this sort of thing as long as we're going to and now we're heading for home. Come, over with you," and Henry Greene, the ringleader, shakes his fist in his master's face.

The mutineers are now clustered thickly about him. Robert Juet, Michael Perce, Arnold Lodio, and, indeed, the greater part of the crew. Ah, but John King, the former carpenter, is not among them, nor Philip Staffe, his successor, nor Prickett, the most educated of them all and surely a man with a conscience. He hears sounds of a scuffle below decks and presently King is dragged up and dropped over the side into the ship's boat. He is closely followed by Adria Moore and a few others who had been in their bunk, their hands tied behind them. But where is Prickett? Surely Prickett has not deserted him! The master shouts his name.

Prickett flings off the hands that would detain him and springs up the companionway. With impassioned voice he beseeches the sailors to drop their cruel intentions and reminds them of the punishment in store for them when they return to England without their master. But his speech is soon cut short. His listeners order him back to bed, or into the shallop, and as his discretion is far stronger than his courage he dives back into the cabin.

With harsh words and hard hearts the mutineers force Hudson over the side. As he stands in the boat his bearded face is on a level with the horn-covered deadlight of Prickett's quarters.

"Juet has done this," shouts the master. "He will overthrow you all."

"No, it is that villain Greene," returns Prickett. Before the rope can be cast off a man of very different stamp from Prickett pushes through the crowd on deck, calls them all pirates who would get their deserts when they got back, and declares he will take his place with his master in the shallop unless they stop him by force. This true-hearted seaman is Philip Staffe, the new carpenter, who, because of his skill, has not been doomed with the rest. And over he goes, unbound, requesting only one favor from his mates, and that is permission to take his tool chest. Perhaps his loyalty and pluck touches some hidden chord in the crew's heart, or perhaps they have already begun to feel a hint of shame for their perfidy; at least, they grant his desire and the chest is lowered after him. And then some one quickly cuts the rope and the little boat drops astern.

Hudson stands quiet and erect, gazing with grave eyes upon those who are betraying him. Is he more sorry for them than he is for himself? Or does he think only of his mission, the finding of the northwest passage, and its failure? At least, whatever he thinks, he is too noble to beg for mercy or to storm. The courage that enabled him to discover and explore a new continent and write his name over some of its greatest waters does not fail him now in the hour of adversity. The mutineers clustering at the rail, clothed and armed like buccanniers, suddenly become conscious of the wickedness of their deed. Thinking only of escaping from sight of the boat as fast as possible, they crowd on all sail and slide away into the icy blue.

Looking back, Prickett can discern a tiny, bobbing patch on the leaden waters and one black figure that towers above it.

Sunset in Winter

The sun is going down. It is shining over the snow in a pink line. The snow is like a rose. The world is very cold and quiet. A bird is calling good-night from our woods. He is going to sleep in one of the straight, black trees. Our chickens have all climbed up into the evergreens and their heads are under their wings.

I hear the jingle of sleigh bells far down the road. "Jingle, jingle!" they say, in a beautiful, clear song. They are singing through the cold air.

The sun is almost down. It is a scarlet line behind our woods. The sleigh bells are growing very far away. They are singing a tiny song among the hills.



Billy, Billy, Come and Play

Billy, Billy, have you seen
Sam and Betsy on the green?
Yes, my Polly, I saw them pass.
Skipping o'er the new-mown grass.

Billy, Billy, come along.
And I'll play a pretty song.
O then, Polly, I'll make haste;
Not one moment will I waste

A Stagecoach Ride

It was a delightful place to be in—the great Yellowstone Park. This was Tim's second month there, and still every day some new wonder drew his attention. He had come with "Big Tom," his uncle, who drove one of the trucks from the valley below, carrying supplies to the camps and hotels in the park.

Tim often made the trip, too, but not always. It depended largely on how heavy a load "Big Tom" had to haul or if some man were to accompany him. Then it was he would stay at the Mammoth Hot Springs camp. Here the surrounding mountains bubbled constantly with hot waters, making lovely colored formations. Everywhere there were mountains to see, but what especially attracted Tim in this particular place was a certain object in front of the Mammoth Hotel, which could be seen in this part of the park only. It was an old, old stagecoach. On it was an inscription telling how many trips it had made, the length of its longest one, the name of its driver, and the names of many people who had the pleasure of riding in it, among them being President Garfield.

The stagecoach had been strongly built to serve its purpose, and even now the upholstery on its interior and the paint on its exterior were the only parts that showed hard wear. It was a relic that the tourists always paused to admire.

Tim not only admired the coach, but he wanted to ride in it! With that in mind he approached his friend Larry, the guide, whose duty it was to take people about in groups and explain points of interest in that section of the park.

"Folks don't ride in stagecoaches nowadays," was Larry's reply to Tim's questioning. "I've been in this place several summers and that stagecoach has always stood right there."

But Tim was very eager, so Larry advised him to talk to the park superintendent about it. He lost no time in going to the office for an interview. The superintendent looked up from the papers he was working on, and Tim made his wants known without delay.

"I've been here a long time," said the superintendent as he gazed out of the window at his side, "but this is the first time anyone has made a request like that."

Then he got out of his chair and came around the desk to where Tim stood.

"But I have a notion," he continued, "to give a stagecoach party. Of course it will be out of the question to use the coach in front of the hotel, where it has been placed for exhibition only. There is another similar to it, but not quite so old, over there in the garage. I'm sure it's fine to ride in."

Picking up his hat, he said, "Come. We'll go make arrangements now. Who'll we have at the party?"

Tim hadn't said a word all this while but his face showed how happy he was at the prospect of a ride in a stagecoach. He thought a moment after the superintendent put his question and then said, "Let's invite all

the boys and girls who are here visiting this part of the park."

The party became a reality the following day when Tim and the superintendent, himself, on the driver's seat of the stagecoach, its roomy interior full of laughing, shouting boys and girls, drove away from the camp. They drove for hours up and down the lovely highways enjoying immensely their first ride in a stagecoach.

Two Jolly Sailors
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Two jolly sailor men are we.
Do come and look at Billy and me!
The big clothesbasket a ship I've made.
Of winds and waves I'm not afraid.

It is a ship, not a basket, now.
I have put her name upon the bow.
I am captain of the Merry Jane.
Just setting sail for the Spanish Main.
My ship's a clipper and no mistake;
I think I shall go round the world like Drake!

The saucer-bath is Billy's boat.
The finest merchantman afloat.
Think of the stuff that she can bring:
For a cargo boat it's just the thing.
Plenty of room in the hold you need.
It does not matter about her speed.

Among his cargo there will be
Things that folks don't often see:
A Dingo, a Wattle, a Kangaroo.
A boomerang each—for just us two—
And perhaps a native man to show
How we should make our boomerangs go.

The Red Ensign is the flag he flies.
The British one for merchandise.
As he is English he carries, too,
The Union Jack, red, white and blue.

While my ship flies the Stars and Bars,
We are British and American tars.
The ninepins are my gallant crew.
Ready to do what I tell them to.
We go where no one has been before
And plant our flag upon the shore.
To show the natives that I and my mates
Are friends from the great United States.

The carpet is the ocean wide,
And we shall sail at the turn of tide.
Are you not proud of Billy and me,
Two captains in your family?
Very few mothers have more than one.
And most of them have to do with none!

Now Blue Peter begins to fly.
That means it's time to say good-by.
Good-by, Mother! Good-by, Dad!
Soon we'll come home again. Aren't you glad?

A Little Town in Wales

Welsh names are not very easy names to read as a rule. I know—such names as Llanfihangel-geneu-glyn, for instance, or Llanbadarn-fydd. And there are others very much longer and harder. But the little town in Wales I want to tell you about has really quite an easy name. It is the town where the British Prime Minister has his real home, and it is called Cricketh.

You can read that, can't you? Just think of a cricket and you have very nearly got it. Well, Cricketh is a very old, old town. No doubt there was a little town here, clustering about the cliffs, and making its way down to the sea, long before the Romans came to Britain. At any rate the old ruined castle which, today, still stands perched high up on a headland which thrusts itself out into the sea must be well over a thousand years old. It was in a little house, close under the walls of that old castle, that David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, lived for some ten years as a boy and a young man, and he still lives at Cricketh when he is "at home."

He loves it very much, and so, I am sure, would you if you could see it, on a summer morning, say, when the sun is shining over the blue sea, and the air is clear. For there is nothing more beautiful, in fact, than a blue sea and golden sand and green fields beyond.

Then, at Cricketh, if you turn your back on the sea, and look inland, you see the mountains, sometimes with the clouds rolling about their high peaks. Sometimes almost completely hidden in mist, but sometimes, too, on this clear summer day, for instance, so distinct you would think they were only a mile or two away.

The Birds' Dining Table

Outside one of our dining-room windows, on the sheltered side of the house, we have fixed a broad shelf on a level with the window-ledge. This is the dining table which we spread daily for our little feathered guests. Close, very close, to the table is a large lilac bush, which the birds use as a combined waiting room and reception salon. One slender branch stretches right over the table, a few inches above it, and this is a special joy. The birds swoop down on to it, swing up and down a few times, then hop off on to the table, just as a boy uses a springboard to dive from.

In the first gray of the early morning, the lilac bush is full of dozens of little round feathered balls, waiting—for breakfast? Oh no! Waiting for breakfast! You have no idea how particular these little people are about the regularity of their meal times. They often leave food untouched for hours, if it is put out at a time which does not fit in with their schedule. Now, we always put out their breakfast the night before, so as not to disturb them in the early hours.

A few mornings ago, I came into the dining room at our own breakfast time, to find three sparrows cheeping indignantly found an empty board. I suppose the cold snap had sent us more guests than usual, and everything had been cleared. I hastily put out some more crumbs. Do you think those sparrows would touch them? Not a bit! They sat in the lilac bush and looked at me with severity, as though to say—

"We know you mean well, but please don't let this happen again."

They like to have their breakfast in the first hour after sunrise. After that, they rarely come near the table till late in the afternoon. A few casuals may drop in for lunch, but as a rule the place is deserted till the crowd turns up for supper, just before sunset.

The Nice Mice Play Games

Shiny and Tiny, the nice mice I know, play games just the way children do. What do you think they play?

Hide and seek, tag, hop-scotch and numbers of other games they play that are great fun. Hide and seek is an easy game for them for whenever they venture out of their home, in the crack in the kitchen wall, they watch carefully and then scurry out and run back and out again before they really get started and sometimes Tiny hides in such tiny holes, just like her name, that Shiny has to hunt and hunt to find her. She can hide under a corner of a rug or she can hide behind a table leg and Shiny can't find her until she squeaks and let's him know where she is hiding.

But the best fun of all is when Shiny invites all the other mice of the mice world over to play with him and his sister, and on the kitchen floor, they all jump rope. Of course it is night when all the big folks are asleep and the moonlight coming through the kitchen window lights the floor for them.

How do you suppose these nice jump rope? They take turns swinging their little tails while the other mice jump over the tails which are just as good as jumping ropes. Shiny can jump the best of all the mice but Tiny does very nicely for a little mouse. If you ever happen to see her, you watch her jump over her brother's tail and see how cute she looks!

The Purple Pansy's Story

One morning Marie came into the garden and picked me. I am a very beautiful pansy, a royal purple shading down to a lighter hue, with a little delicate yellow center. She placed me in her uncle's coat, and he and I started for the city. It wasn't very interesting on the train, for nearly every one read, and no one noticed me.

However, when we arrived at his office the lady there took me and put me in a little bottle of water. In the evening she pinned me on her coat and away we went, rushing through crowds of people to the ferry. My! such a big boat we were on to cross the Hudson River, and so crowded! And then, the scramble for the different trains. It looked for all the world like a lot of ants leaving their ground home and going in all directions.

The lady was going to take me home with her. She lived in the cunningest little home, nothing like the great place I came from. She put me in a tiny Japanese vase, where I stayed until morning. In the morning her sister laughingly said, "I'm going to take your pansy; it's my turn to wear her." I wondered where we were going, but I soon found myself on a train again and back in New York City. This train ran down under the river, over which the boats were sailing. I thought it quite wonderful when I remembered all that water above me, with the great, big ships, and little tugs, and ferry boats and everything, but no one seemed to think anything about it, but just went on reading their papers as they did when we were riding above ground.

You ought to have seen the office we went into! Why, it covered a whole block and was just filled with desks, and men, and girls and boys. We went into a walled-off place, and if there were not a lot of typewriters, 30 of them, all going at once! It was not like the quiet office of the day before. I was instantly noted, and in a second every one of these girls was demanding that I be given to them, and the reasons they gave, really, I wanted to laugh—but the one that carried me off was a little girl. She put me in a glass of water.

Late in the afternoon this little girl pinned me on her coat, and away we went, but this time we had to walk up a lot of steps until we reached a platform. You ought to have seen that platform! It was actually jammed with people. I tell you I was glad to get out of that crowd. Down we went another long flight of steps before we reached the street; she walked a few blocks, and then up, up, up, three whole flights of stairs; then she opened a door, and there was the sun, setting in the west, throwing its rays through a window. A lady was sitting by the window, but she spied me the minute the door opened, and jumping up, said, "Oh, Nellie, where did you get that beauty?"

So, here I am, on the top floor of a great big apartment house.

An Odd Pet

It was moving day at the big house next door. Dick had watched two big vans roll away down the drive, leaving great heaps and mounds of furniture and boxes to the directing care of a tall man, who somehow reminded one of Boy Scout doing, and camping out, and corn roasts. There was a pleasant-faced lady moving here and there indoors, but not a sign was to be seen of any new playmates about Dick's own age, except a little girl, sitting among the garden paths.

How Dick had hoped for at least two boys next door! Girls were far less fun, somehow. "I'll venture she hasn't any pets," Dick said to himself. "She doesn't look as if she would like them—interesting ones, that is. Now, if she were a boy, we could trade white mice, or build a rabbit hutch, or something. But a girl!"

Nevertheless, he kept his eyes open, as he weeded his border sweet peas, and suddenly, just as he grew really interested in his work, he was aware of a friendly little voice saying, through the vines, "We're going to be neighbors, I think. Do you like pets? I told Mother you looked as if you would keep white mice or guinea pigs, and she thought it would be rabbits. Which is it, please?"

"You win," said Dick jumping up eagerly. "What have you, yourself? I didn't see any pets come."

"That's because Father brought Aguinaldo in his cage last night. Guess! He is gray and red and blue and green, and has a long tail."

"A parrot, of course," answered Dick quickly. "Can he talk?" "He speaks very nicely, for a parrot," his new neighbor told him. "He talks Spanish when Jerry comes around—Jerry? Oh, he came from Cuba, too. We all spent last winter in Cuba, and I got Jerry there to take north with me. He is green and brown, and gray, sometimes, and he has a long tail—Another parrot? Not at all. Couldn't you come over and see him? By the way I'm Theo Miller. Shall I call you Dick?" I heard your mother say your name."

Straight to the big house and indoors she led him, up to a great bowl of roses on a table in the sunny living room. "They are from our old garden," she explained. "I put Jerry on them, so he would feel at home. See if you can find him."

Dick looked from Theo to the flowers and back again in astonishment. There was no pet in sight. "Take a rose," urged Theo, and Dick put his hand on a green one, something moved slightly and a tiny bright eye showed. A wee green lizard slipped into Theo's fingers, seeming quite at home there.

"It's a newt," said Dick in surprise. "I've seen them in brooks. But isn't he big and green?"

"He is really a chameleon," Theo replied. "And five inches is small for a chameleon. He does look like a brook newt, or even like a tiny little alligator."

"Can he change color?" inquired Dick, putting out his hand. "I read that they could. How do you make them do it?"

"They do it themselves. When these little fellows live in trees or shrubbery they can hide by keeping still and looking like the bark of a tree or a hickory or twig, or whatever they are on. Most wild things have some coloring like their surroundings, you know. Rabbits wear a white coat in winter, and birds dress to suit their surroundings; once I saw a little spotted fawn in a daisy field, and he matched the flowers and the patches of sunshine just beautifully. But not everything can change color so fast as my Jerry," she added.

"Let's see him change," urged Dick. "How long does it take him?"

"Come out on the doormat, where it is sunny." Clinging to her finger, Jerry went out to prove his chameleonship.

"Keep your eye on him," said Theo, transferring him from her finger to the stone step. "He can scamper out of sight very quickly."

"What does he eat?" said Dick as they watched.

"Oh, sometimes bits of fruit and candy. Not much at a time. He can fast several days, though he wants water often. It's fun to watch him sip that, daintily and slowly."

"Oh see," Dick exclaimed, "he's gray now. Look! And sure enough, Jerry's green coat had disappeared. He was almost exactly the shade of the granite steps."

"Put him on your brown dress, and let's time his changing color."

Jerry scuttled out of Theo's lap several times, only to be brought back again. "It's such a nice sunny day I guess he doesn't want to turn brown," said Theo. "Can't I put him on the roses now?"

"If he's a good chameleon he can turn brown any time, can't he?" Dick inquired.

"I guess you'll have to prove it, Jerry," his owner told him. "Then I'll put you back with the roses again."

In less than five minutes a chocolate-brown lizard blinked up at the children. "There now," said Dick. "He's done it, and we saw him, and yet we can't say how he did it. Did you ever?"

"I've watched him before," said Theo, and I don't know much about it either. It's a chameleon's secret, I guess. Now I'll put him on the roses, as I promised, and tomorrow I'll bring him over to see your white mice."

Bold Robin Redbreast
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Robin Redbreast
In his scarlet vest,
Sings to you
The winter through.
When the trees are all undressed,
And the sky's no longer blue,
Bold Robin Redbreast,
In his scarlet vest,
Sings to you.

THE HOME FORUM

A Winter Day's Walk

At noon to-day I and my white greyhound, Mayflower, set out for a walk into a very beautiful world—a sort of silent fairyland—a creation of that matchless magician, the snow-frost. There had been just snow enough to cover the earth and all its covers with one sheet of pure and uniform white, and just time enough since the snow had fallen to allow the hedges to be freed of their fleecy load, and clothed with a delicate coating of rime. The atmosphere was deliciously calm; soft, even mild, in spite of the thermometer; no perceptible air, but a stillness that might almost be felt, the sky, rather gray than blue, throwing out in bold relief the snow-covered roofs of our village, and the rimy trees that rise above them, and the sun shining dimly as through a veil, giving a pale fair light, like the moon, only brighter. There was a silence, too, that might become the moon, as we stood at our little gate looking up the quiet street; a Sabbath-like pause of work and play, rare on a work-day; nothing was audible but the pleasant hum of frost, that low monotonous sound, which is perhaps the nearest approach that life and nature can make to absolute silence. The very waggons as they come down the hill along the beaten track of crisp yellowish frost-dust, glide like like shadows; even May's bounding footsteps, at her height of life and of speed, fall like snow upon snow.

And now comes the delightful sound of childish voices, ringing with glee and merriment almost from beneath our feet. . . . They are shouting from that deep irregular pool, all glass now, where, on two long, smooth, lily slides, half a dozen ragged urchins are slipping along in tottering triumph. Half a dozen steps bring us to the bank right above them. May can hardly resist the temptation of joining her friends, for most of the variety of her acquaintance, especially the rogue who leads the slide,—he with the brimless hat, whose bronzed complexion and white flaxen hair, reversing usual lights and shadows of the human countenance, give so strange and foreign a look to his flat and comic features. This hobgoblin, Jack Rapley by name, is May's great crony; and she stands on the brink of the steep, irregular descent, her black eyes fixed full upon him, as if she intended him the favour of jumping on his head. . . . "Come, May!" and up she springs, as light as a bird. The road is gay now; carts and post-chaises, and girls in red cloaks, and, afar off, looking almost like a toy, the coach. It meets us fast and soon.

Another pond, and another noise of children. More sliding? Oh no! This is a sport of higher pretensions. Our good neighbor, the lieutenant, skating, and his own pretty little boys, and two or three other four-year-old elves, standing on the brink in an ecstasy of joy and wonder! Oh what happy

spectators! And what a happy performer! They admiring, he admired, with an ardor and sincerity never excited by all the quadrilles and the spread-eagles of the Seine and the Serpentine. He really skates well, though, and I am glad I came this way; for, with all the father's feelings sitting gaily at his heart, it must still gratify the pride of skill to have one spectator at that solitary pond who has seen skating before. . . . "Our Village," Miss Mitford.

The poor Siwash was out of a job and exceedingly sorrowful.

"This is the kind of picnic we didn't expect," said one of the young men, as I rode up to see what progress they were making. We took our turn at crossing the tree trunk, which was submerged nearly a foot deep with water running at mill-race speed, and resumed the trail, following running water most of the way over a very good path. Once again we had a few hours' positive en-

Parleying Starlings

Men heard this roar of parleying starlings, saw, A thousand years ago even as now, Black rooks with white gulls following the plough. So that the first are last until a new Commands that last are first again. . . . —Edward Thomas.

with this result. Therefore the etcher must be on his guard when dealing with the human figure, especially where the hands come into play. Another curious instance of oversight occurred quite lately in a quarter in which it was least to be expected. In Mr. Hamerton's interesting volume on "Drawing and Engraving," published quite recently (1892), the author makes use of a plate to illustrate engraving with the burin, which shows a small head in three stages

Thou Shalt Not

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE world is more familiar with the no less important "Thou shalt not" than it is with the Scriptural injunction, "Thou shalt." Men and nations must learn to obey the positive command as well as to guard themselves against the warnings of divine wisdom, or else they cannot bring out a full-rounded existence. Reviewing the history of the children of Israel and their peculiar experience in Egypt, one is aware of the great need they had of the negative, "Thou shalt not," of the Ten Commandments, but they were also called upon to perform very definite acts of obedience, in the most positive way, and it is recorded that they were not always equal to the demands made upon them. Some children are brought up more on "Thou shalt not," than they are on "Thou shalt," and the imprint of this is apt to remain with them in after life, but wise parents do more than merely forbid their children, they encourage right activities by precept and example. Christian Scientists learn not to deny their Savior by doubting the ability of the Christ Truth to heal the sick as well as to save the sinner. They learn not to deny man's individuality which God has made after His likeness, nor to despise talents which are of divine origin, nor to wait to heal until they suppose the Christ Truth to be sufficient for the task.

When the devil tempted Jesus in the wilderness and suggested that he should fall down and worship him, that is, that he should admit the reality and the power of evil, the Master replied in the words of Scripture, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." When the children of Israel murmured against Moses at Massah or Meribah, as the place is also called, because they lacked water in the wilderness, they expressed their doubt as to the ability of God to supply them with all that they needed. Later on in an exhortation to these same children of Israel, Moses warned them, "Ye shall not tempt the Lord your God, as ye tempted Him in Massah." This is the passage of Scripture which Jesus quoted in reply to the suggestion of evil. Thou shalt not pollute thyself with wrong thinking or defile thyself with the wicked devices of materiality. God cannot be tempted, therefore God's man cannot be tempted either, for he is upheld by God's power. Because of this Jesus spoke with authority unto evil. When evil returned a third time to the attack, Jesus rebuked the tempter with the ringing affirmative, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve."

To worship God is to pay Him divine honors, to love Him with absolute submission, to adore and obey Him with childlike trust. The right light thrown upon "Thou shalt not" shows the character of "Thou shalt," and herein lies the power through which comes true service to God. There can be no attraction in the evil ways of the world, such as dishonesty, evil propaganda, impurity, self-will, and greed, when the true way of worshipping God is understood, for this gives at once full reward of the joys of the Spirit which brings peace, affluence, health, and all the riches of heaven. The light of wisdom shineth through, worshipping God spiritually as an ever-present power; and humility, such as the fishermen displayed in following Jesus, bringeth good tidings to the seekers after truth, to those who are weary wanderers in the desert of human experience and need the living water to quench the longing thirst of spiritual desire.

Christian Science is the great light in the world today and those who sit in darkness may see it, even those who sit in the shadow of death. The willingness of the disciples to follow Jesus was what made them fitted to be disciples. Christian Science opens the doors of thought to a larger understanding of the meaning of worship, to the natural habit of worshipping God every day in the week. As Mrs. Eddy has written on pages 4 and 5 of Science and Health, "Whatever materializes worship hinders man's spiritual growth and keeps him from demonstrating his power over error." A kind deed practiced during the week and passed along to a perplexed humanly which may not have the vision of worshipping God aright, keeps the doors open of that temple which is "not made with hands." Healing is the light of true service to God through which the sinner and the sick find relief from their torments.

Every one, no doubt, has been tempted by evil suggestions, but with one's desires placed upon the good things of God, the angels of His presence, the test becomes true worship, whereby the only attraction is doing the will of God and establishing the heavenly environment. Many a person may have been put on a pinnacle, and may have had the feeling of being cast down through the experience of bitter criticism in which words drawn even from the Scriptures have been used, but right thinking never falls nor fails. It is only the self-righteous who descend into a pit of darkness and remain there until the shackles of self are broken. Scientific thinking has an absolute Science which is unchangeable. Erroneous thinking is changeable, changing itself continually from a pretended power to a nothingness. Evil suggestion has no Principle, no stability, no foundation. It counteracts itself in self-destruction; brings

upon itself the very evil which it wishes to impose on others. Even though it quotes Scripture in its own support, it is confounded by the positive deeds of righteousness which spring from the worship of God in Spirit and in truth. The affirmative good works as the result of "Thou shalt," complete and complement the negative commands of "Thou shalt not." The natural divinity is a natural law which heals the sick. Every test and temptation scientifically met only establishes the divine right of the Christ Truth more firmly, and leads to further proofs of the true worship and service of God. It is recorded in the Scriptures that after Jesus' final reply the tempter left him, "And behold, angels came and ministered unto him." After the unreality and powerlessness of evil is recognized, divine messages come as comforters to reassure and strengthen and to inspire further right activities. "Thou shalt not" gives place to the definite, encouraging, "Thou shalt" of victory.

A Future Prime Minister

Mr. Chittenden was never tired of dining into us the astonishing merits of a pupil who had been at the school eleven or twelve years before us. This model boy apparently had the most extraordinary mental gifts, and had never broken any of the rules. Mr. Chittenden predicted a brilliant future for him, and would not be surprised should he eventually become Prime Minister. The paragon had had a distinguished career at Eton, and was at present at Cambridge, where he was certain to do equally well. From having this Admirable Crichton perpetually held up to us as an example, we grew rather tired of his name, much as the Athenians wearied at constantly hearing Aristides described as "the just." At length we heard that the pattern-boy would spend two days at Hoddessdon on his way back to Cambridge. We were all very anxious to see him. As Mr. Chittenden confidently predicted that he would one day become Prime Minister, I formed a mental picture of him as being like my uncle, Lord John Russell, the only Prime Minister I knew. He would be very short, and would have his neck swathed in a black satin cloth. When the Cambridge undergraduate appeared, he was, on the contrary, very tall and thin, with a slight stoop, and so far from wearing a high stock, he had an exceedingly long neck emerging from a very low collar. His name was Arthur James Balfour—"The Days Before Yesterday," Lord Frederic Hamilton.



Courtesy of the New York Public Library; Photograph by Peter Juley, New York

"Wheelwright's Shop," from the etching by Ernest D. Roth

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The Country of the Northwest

As we rose to the top of the divide which lies between the two crossings of the Bulkley, a magnificent view of the coast range again lightened the horizon. In the foreground a lovely lake lay. On the shore of this lake stood a single Indian shack occupied by a half-dozen children and an old woman.

One of the lads could talk a little Chinook mixed with English. "How far is it to the ford?" I asked of him. "White man say, mebbe-so six, mebbe-so nine mile."

Knowing the Indian's vague idea of miles, I said: "How long before we reach the ford? Sit-kum-ah" which is to say noon. He shook his head.

"Kilp sun come. Me go-hya! make canoe. Me jelly."

By which he meant: "You will arrive at the ford by sunset. I will hurry on and build a raft and ferry you over the stream."

Like the Jicarilla Apaches, these people have discovered the virtues of the inner bark of the black pine. All along the trail were trees from which wayfarers had lunched, leaving a great strip of the white inner wood exposed. "Man heap dry—this muck-a-muck heap good," said the young fellow, as he handed me a long strip to taste. It was cool and sweet to the tongue. . . . The boy took it from the tree by means of a chisel-shaped iron after the heavy outer bark had been hewed away by the axe.

All along the trail were tree trunks whereon some loitering young Siwash had delineated a human face by a few deft and powerful strokes of the axe, the sculptural planes of cheeks, brow, and chin being indicated broadly but with truth and decision. Often by some old camp a tree would bear on a planed surface the rude pictographs, so that those coming after could read the number, size, sex, and success at hunting of those who had gone before. There is something Japanese, it seems to me, in this natural taste for carving among all the Northwest people. All about us was now riotous June. The season was incredibly warm and forward, considering the latitude. Strawberries were in bloom, birds were singing, wild roses appeared in miles and in millions, plum and cherry trees were white with blossoms—in fact, the splendor and radiance of Iowa in June. A beautiful lake occupied our left nearly all day.

As we arrived at the second crossing of the Bulkley about six o'clock, our young Indian met us with a sorrowful face.

"Stick on in chuck. No canoe. Walk stick."

A big cottonwood log had fallen across the stream, and lay half-submerged and quivering in the rushing river. Over this log a half-dozen men were passing like ants, wet with sweat, "bucking" their outfits across.

joyment, with no sense of being in a sub-arctic country. We could hardly convince ourselves that we were in latitude fifty-four. The only peculiarity which I never quite forgot was the extreme length of the day. At ten-thirty at night it was still light enough to write. No sooner did it get dark on one side of the hut before it began to lighten on the other. The weather was gloriously cool, crisp, and invigorating, and whenever we had sound soil under our feet we were happy.

The country was getting each hour more superbly mountainous. Great snowy peaks rose on all sides. The coast range, lofty, roseate, dim, and far, loomed ever in the west, but on our right a group of other giants assembled, white and stern. A part of the time we threaded our way through fire-devastated forests of fir, and then as suddenly out into tracts of wild roses with beautiful open spaces of waving pea-vine. . . . Hamlet Garland in "The Trail of the Gold-Seekers."

Lake Como

Around me rise the gray-green olive trees, The elm, the pine, the lemon and the fig; A spray of honeysuckle scents the breeze A-dangle from a slim acacia twig.

Canary-colored asters blaze and burn, Carnations in flame-colored garbs are gowned; The clustered grapes to gold and purple turn With honeyed nectars swelling ripe and round.

Queen over all, the oleander blooms, And scatters pink-white snows across the lawn; Her splendor glimmers through the verdant glooms As rosy and as radiant as the dawn.

Beyond the lake is darkest, deepest green; Its emerald surges toss with tiny boats; Far-reaching over all the peaceful scene, The shadow of a mighty mountain floats.

The terraced villas fleck the mountain side With walls of buff and brown and ochre-red; And over all the prospect far and wide A saffron tower uplifts its slender head.

—Walter Malone.

It Will Grow

Democracy can never be extended by force, as you would fling a net over a flock of birds; but give it a chance and it will grow, as a tree grows, by sending down its roots into the heart of humanity and lifting its top toward the light and spreading its arms wider and wider until all the persecuted flocks of heaven find refuge beneath its protecting shade.—Henry van Dyke.

Reversal of the Drawing

Judging from the number of questions put to me, there is a good deal of misapprehension existing in the minds of many on the subject of the reversal of the drawing. I have already pointed out that the subject on the plate is reversed in the proof, those objects which are to the right on the plate appearing to the left in the print, and vice-versa. From the point of view of the amateur who does most of his work direct from nature, it is a matter of indifference which way the subject appears. The composition is surely of the same interest the one way as the other. Is it to be supposed for a single moment that the great master, Rembrandt, troubled his head in the least degree on a point of this sort when executing the landscape known as "The Bridge of Six" (indeed, according to the story, that might have depended upon how long it took to fetch the mustard!), or one of his numerous "beggars," or even the delightful figure of his mother with which Mr. Hamerton, in "Etching and Engraving," has made us familiar? The beginner is only creating an unnecessary difficulty for himself in imagining that he need take this into consideration at all. He may safely dismiss the question from his mind as far as ordinary landscape is concerned, and draw the subject on the plate, without the least regard to the effect in the proof as far as right and left are concerned. If the work on the plate be right, the proof may be left to take care of itself. But there are one or two exceptions to this rule which it may be necessary to bear in mind, when the etcher has got through his earlier practice, and comes to do more serious work. If he were etching any known subject, such as Windsor Castle from any particular spot, with a view to publication, it would be advisable to make a preliminary outline drawing and trace it on to the plate in reverse, for the reason that, apart from the artistic merit of the proof, many more copies would in all probability be sold if the view in the proof were recognizable, than would otherwise be the case. Apart, however, from this consideration, there is one point of view from which this question must not be overlooked, especially where the hands are concerned. I have an old edition of Thackeray's "Pendennis" (Bradbury & Evans, London, 1850), in which the author's original plates have been used. In one of these, entitled "A Visitor at Shepherd's Inn" (page 94, vol. II.), Pendennis is shown in the act of using the left hand! Whether the great novelist overlooked, or was simply indifferent to, the result—and the latter is quite as likely—does not much matter, but it certainly has an odd look in the illustration. Whether made from models or not, the drawing was done direct upon the plate

of progress. They are arranged on the page in pyramid form, but instead of reading, as one would expect, in the order 1, the two lower ones are in the reverse order, thus 3, 2, 1. We are so accustomed to read from left to right that this looks extremely odd. It is no doubt due to oversight on the part of the engraver, who has executed the three heads in the natural order on the plate, with this result in the proof. —"Etching, Drypoint, Mezzotint," Hugh Paton.

Beau's Famous Feat

The Lodge, June 27, 1888.
For the sake of a longer visit, my dearest Coz, I can be well content to wait. The country, this country at least, is pleasant at all times, and when winter is come, or near at hand, we shall have the better chance for being snug. I know your passion for retirement indeed, or for what we call "deedy" retirement, and the F—s intending to return to Bath with their mother, when her visit at the Hall is over, you will then find here exactly the retirement in question. I have made in the orchard the best winter-walk in all the parish, sheltered from the east, and from the north-east, and open to the sun, except at his rising, all the day. Then we will have Homer and Don Quixote; and then we will have saunter and chat. . . . Our orchard is alive with creatures of all kinds; poultry of every denomination swarms in it, and pigs, the drollest in the world! . . .

I must tell you a feat of my dog Beau. Walking by the river side, I observed some water-lilies floating at a little distance from the bank. They are a large white flower, with an orange-colored eye, very beautiful. I had a desire to gather one, and, having your long cane in my hand, by the help of it endeavored to bring one of them within my reach. But the attempt proved vain, and I walked forward.—Beau had all the while observed me attentively. Returning soon after toward the same place, I observed him plunge into the river, while I was about forty yards distance from him; and, when I had nearly reached the spot, he swam to land with a lily in his mouth, which he came and laid at my feet.—From "A Selection of the Letters of William Cowper" (ed. by E. V. Lucas).

She Starts at the Wink of Dawn
It is ever so far away
For the swallow to fly;
And she peeped from an English thatch
At a round of sky!
But the elders have told her tales
Of the sister blues;
And she starts at the wink of dawn
On her windy cruise.
—Norman Gale.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Egyptian White Paper

LORD MILNER has resigned the seals of the Foreign Office, and to his successor, Mr. Winston Churchill, will fall the task of continuing the negotiations for the Egyptian settlement, which were so ably begun by him. The report that Lord Milner severed his connection with the government owing to a disagreement as to his Egyptian policy is entirely untrue. Lord Milner severed his relations for purely personal reasons, which had nothing whatsoever to do with politics. Consequently, there is no reason for anticipating that the Cabinet will regard the scheme which he bequeathed to them with anything but a desire to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the task he so ably began. Indeed, Mr. Lloyd George's choice of his successor might be taken as indicating the fact that he realizes that Mr. Churchill is peculiarly receptive of new ideas, and, therefore, the minister most likely to adapt himself to the distinctly radical and far-reaching proposals of the Milner memorandum.

This memorandum is merely a draft of the views of the Milner Mission and the Zaghlul Mission, which may or may not form the basis for a confirmatory treaty. The conditions which Lord Milner found on his arrival in Egypt, and which are set forth in the White Paper just issued by the government, convinced him that the old Egyptian policy must terminate. There were many reasons for this, foremost among them being the reason for nearly everything today, the conditions created by the great war. The older British officials in Egypt, the men who had grown up under the Cromer tradition, and who knew how to carry on the Cromer régime without in any way galling the susceptibilities of the Egyptian, had, for the greater part, disappeared with the war. A new race of officials had sprung up which knew not Joseph, with the result that the relations between the governed and the governors had become decidedly out of tune. Lord Milner realized this immediately, and set to work to evolve a new system which, without cutting Egypt loose, and so creating terrible confusion and new dangers, would give the Egyptians all the liberty they could desire, whilst the country remained under the aegis of Great Britain, expressed as an alliance rather than a protectorate.

The Egyptians, Lord Milner found, were willing to accept this proposal. There was, it is true, a Nationalist minority which would have liked complete freedom, without the slightest realization of the consequences which would have been entailed. The more moderate majority, however, which knew well the conditions from which the British protectorate had plucked the country, was in favor of the alliance Lord Milner proposed. He therefore set to work to evolve a treaty, the terms of which have been repeatedly referred to in the columns of this paper, which would secure the strategic position of the British Empire in the Mediterranean, and its communications with the East, whilst giving to the Egyptians the fullest possible control of their own affairs. Any other proposal would have thrown Egypt into the caldron of European politics, with the result that Great Britain would most certainly have found herself driven to come again to Cairo in order to save Egypt from the new dangers which would have surrounded her.

In negotiating the proposed alliance Lord Milner had to rely chiefly upon two men, Zaghlul Pasha and Adli Pasha. Of these the most able unquestionably is Adli, whilst the most popular and influential is Zaghlul. The difficulty with Zaghlul is chiefly that his mind is inelastic. He finds it difficult to follow the intricacies of great political operations affecting the whole world, but he is undoubtedly anxious to bring about a settlement, though equally anxious that his own popularity in the country shall not suffer in so doing. What exactly this meant was seen when the so-called Zaghlul Mission went to Egypt to carry on a campaign in favor of the Milner memorandum. Zaghlul remained behind, unwilling to commit himself too far. Had he gone, unquestionably the mission would have swept the country. Even as it was, it was tremendously successful, with a success which has been increasing ever since. The truth is that the Egyptian is very like his neighbors. He likes to do what he is going to do of his own free will, and he is apt to recoil from doing what is best for him, if he thinks that he is being driven instead of persuaded. This refers, of course, to the educated classes. The fellah cares little about names. An alliance or a protectorate is one and the same to him. He knows the condition he was in under the old régime, and he knows that he was rescued from that condition by the British, and has no desire to go back to it at all. At the same time there is in every country that peculiar sense of nationality which was so wonderfully expressed by Lord Byron in the lines,

"A tyrant, but our tyrants then
Were still at least our countrymen."

It is this feeling which has to be allowed for in all negotiations such as that undertaken by Lord Milner, and in his dealings with the Egyptians he has never for a moment lost sight of it.

The only question with which Great Britain has any personal interest is the foreign relations of Egypt when once the old protectorate has been dissolved. She would naturally not be desirous that her labors of upwards of a generation, in building up Egypt, should be used against her as the outcome of some struggle for ascendancy within the country. This is the particular danger against which Lord Milner has had to guard his proposed agreement, for the condition of politics in Egypt is such that it might be possible, at any moment, for a British and an anti-British party to spring up as a result of some internal controversy. Lord Milner has guarded against this

in the terms of the alliance which he proposes shall be cemented between the two countries, and when this alliance is signed, as it is to be hoped that it will be in the immediate future, Egypt will be able to go upon its way governing itself completely, and yet with the certainty that any effort to interfere with it from the outside will enable it to call upon its ally for the protection which will be afforded to it as an ally and no longer as a protectorate.

Of course, before such a condition of things, is reached there are some difficult political corners to be turned. The world in general imagines that Great Britain has a completely free hand in Egypt, but this is only so up to a certain point. There are, for instance, the questions of the "capitulations" and the mixed courts. In both of these matters certain other great powers have a voice, and it is certain that they would not be willing to surrender their rights unless they were assured by Great Britain that the solvency of the country would be maintained, and that the persons and property of foreigners would be secure. Such a guaranty could, of course, only be given if Great Britain had the right to intervene in the foreign politics of the country should occasion arise, and it is this right which is secured to her in the terms of the proposed Milner treaty. Egypt, in other words, will not obtain her absolute and complete freedom even yet, but it is quite certain that she would have no chance of obtaining this from the other powers, unless she were willing to make it possible for Great Britain to give the necessary guaranties on her behalf. That she will be willing to do this, there is no reason to doubt, and in doing so, she will find in Lord Milner's successor a minister who, in spite of much criticism, will prove as equally sympathetic to her aspirations as was Lord Milner.

Mr. Hoover's Cabinet Opportunity

IN SPITE of all contrary rumors, Mr. Hoover, it seems, is to have a place in President Harding's Cabinet. That he is to be included is a manifestation of good judgment on the part of the incoming President. All things considered, a Cabinet with Mr. Hoover left out would have been disconcerting to thousands of American citizens who are looking for great things from the incoming Administration. Mr. Hoover's ability means too much to these people, and has been too plainly demonstrated, to have left them calm under any announcement of department secretaryships in which Mr. Hoover should not appear. All this was very well known to the incoming President and his advisers, of course. Even the most "regular" of old-line Republicans must have admitted the Hoover strength with the people, particularly those of progressive tendencies. But Mr. Hoover himself is neither noticeably regular nor distinctly of the old line. So it is not surprising to find that the Cabinet place accorded him is one in which he may be expected to have no very great influence in shaping the Administration's policies. The position at the head of the Department of Commerce is hardly likely to make him a factor in determining any question of great importance that may come before the new Administration.

Considered offhand, the duties of the Secretary of Commerce would seem to be of rather a humdrum sort. Their suggestion is rather of routine administration than of new departures. The department is charged with promoting commerce, also with aiding the mining, manufacturing, shipping, fisheries, and transportation interests. It has charge of the taking of the census and the collection and publication of many kinds of statistical information. It looks after the coast and geodetic survey, and the inspection of steamboats. It has jurisdiction over merchant vessels, including the movement of their cargoes and passengers. It maintains standards of weights and measures, it administers the lighthouse service, it assists in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act. It gathers and distributes information concerning industries and markets abroad, and under this head it makes use of the consular service and maintains special representatives in foreign fields who, expert in their lines, conduct detailed and specialized investigations, which are published as reports or monographs. There would hardly seem to be any wide opportunity here for the exercise of Mr. Hoover's acknowledged talents. An unfriendly critic might even say that he had been shelved, where his influence is not likely to make trouble for any elements in the party that happen to be less progressive than he is.

Yet Mr. Hoover is not altogether a stranger to this kind of situation. He has been in places, before this, where his capabilities have seemed to be considerably broader than his immediate opportunities. Usually he has not allowed this sort of thing to be much of a limitation. He has gone straight ahead, to make as much as possible of his opportunity, apparently trusting that the opportunity would expand as soon as the work should catch up with it. He has shown a marked capacity for intensive development of any position in which he has accepted an obligation. Presumably he will not do differently now. Practically everybody will be glad to have him in the Cabinet somewhere. If he does what the majority of the people in the country apparently expect him to do, he will find a way to perform big service, in a big way, even among the apparent littlenesses of the commerce secretaryship. If he is allowed to do the best that he is capable of doing with the duties of this position, he can find a man's work there in spite of all the routine. One thing to be recognized is that he knows the major subject of the job as few others know it.

The Prussian Election Result

FROM an international, no less than from a national point of view, the result of the general election just concluded in Prussia must be regarded as favorable. The people of Prussia have quite definitely declared themselves opposed alike to the reactionary and the extremist. They will have nothing to do with either Amerongen or Moscow. The old Coalition parties have been returned to power with a majority of 25 over all possible combinations against them, and with, at least, the prospect that one of the most considerable parties

in the ranks of the opposition, namely, the German People's Party, may be induced to join the Coalition.

From first to last, the issues to be decided by the election were perfectly clear. All parties were agreed that the chief question before the electors was that of the maintenance of the Republic or the return of the monarchy, whilst the aim of the Communists was never for a moment in doubt. As to the Coalition, in which are comprised the Social Democrats, the Center Party, and the Democrats, it stands emphatically for settlement, in the widest sense of the term, settlement with the Allies, on the most advantageous terms possible, of course, but still settlement, and also settlement at home. Thus, the Democrats, in their election address, blamed both the Right and the Left for existing conditions in Germany. "Extremists in both camps," the address declared, "have prevented the much-needed return of domestic peace in Germany. Through their opposition to the democratic and republican form of government, the Conservatives calling for the former Kaiser, the Communists calling for Lenin, have done very great harm, within and without Germany, to the young German Republic." It then went on to insist that the work of reconstruction in Germany, which had hardly begun, could only be achieved through a national and liberal democracy.

The most reasonable interpretation of the result is that the Prussian people desire to strengthen the hands of the German negotiators in London by proving to the Allies, and specially to France, that German democracy is not a sham. That this was the desire of the Coalition was made perfectly clear on the morning of the election, when the Democratic Party issued a leaflet pointing out that a Reactionary victory would tend to justify French fears that there was nothing sincere or genuine in German democracy, whilst greatly increasing the difficulties of the German delegates at the allied conference. There can, indeed, be no doubt that the result, from the standpoint of international peace, is most encouraging, and if it is followed, as seems most probable, by some practical financial settlement in London, a very great deal will have been accomplished toward solving one of the most urgent of the post-war problems. If the Allies could once be thoroughly convinced that Germany was sincere in her professions of conversion to democratic ideals, many difficulties would at once be disposed of. The recent election result in Prussia at least strengthens the hope that Germany is sincere.

The Boyhood of David Lloyd George

WRITING about David Lloyd George, some years ago, one who evidently knew his subject well declared that the early life of the present British Premier was molded by three principal influences. The first of these was his uncle, Richard Lloyd, the shoemaker of the little village of Llanystumdwy; the second was nationalism, Lloyd George's strong and deep love of his native land, its traditions and history, song and poetry; and the third was nature. Brought up, as this writer says, in a little village "between the hills and the sea, with Snowdon in the distance, and a limpid mountain torrent at his door," David Lloyd George early learned to love the small things and the great things of great nature.

His boyhood was, of course, very much like the boyhood of many another boy in Llanystumdwy, save in this, that, from the first, the young David showed himself a leader, whether it was in a school revolt or a great adventure across country, in the formation of a secret camp in the woods, or what not. Then again, David always did things. Other boys might dream about them, but David Lloyd George was never content with dreaming. Thus, when he decided, at a very early age, that nothing would do but that he must embark forthwith on a life of travel and adventure, he did not just think about it, and talk about it. He secured maps from somewhere, spent weeks in studying them, drew up the plan for his journey, and never thought of abandoning the enterprise until he found himself face to face with the problem of actually securing the money for his railway ticket. Then he abandoned the project. For Lloyd George, with all his planning and dreaming, early showed himself intensely practical. Far too often had he tramped the valleys and mountains and forded the streams of his native countryside not to know that, in order to see the world as he desired to see it, a more rapid means of getting about than walking must be available. But the railway ticket was beyond him.

So for the time being he gave up the idea of foreign traveling, and, as the months went by, devoted himself more and more to books, not just school books, but apparently any kind of book. He would go away by himself for hours at a time, and, climbing some high tree, find a friendly fork, and there curl himself up and read and read to his heart's content.

Nevertheless, young David was not a solitary boy. On the contrary, he was, as one writer has said of him, "gregarious to the finger tips," and one of the most significant pictures of those days is that of David as the leader in a kind of impromptu school debating society. At that time, when general elementary education was in its infancy, there was little encouragement for the boy or girl to go beyond the three Rs. Richard Lloyd, however, believed in education, as did a few others in the village, including the village schoolmaster, and so David and some of his school companions stayed on at school for two years after the time when they could have left. This little group always "hung together," and often, instead of playing games, they would go off on long walks, not for the simple pleasure of walking, but for the purpose of having discussions. David's two great themes appear to have been baptism and the tithe.

In all of this the "three great influences" are very distinctly traceable, with nationalism occupying a foremost place. Resistance to the imposition of the tithe was, in those days, a concentration point for Welsh Liberalism, and the boy David, not yet fourteen, was in the thick of the fight.

It was this devotion to his own country, coupled with the ever larger view of the world outside, which made and makes Mr. Lloyd George's place in Wales, and in the affections of the Welsh people, so secure. Years

ago, in the midst of the South African War, when David Lloyd George, now in Parliament, was one of the best hated men in Great Britain, he returned to his own country to seek reelection. He seemed to have no friends. Of the crowds that had, ever before, flocked to hear him there were none, and defeat seemed certain. But Lloyd George went patiently forward, speaking to the few who came to hear him in their own beloved tongue, and, by degrees, those who hung around the doors of the place where he was speaking would come in, others would follow, until the room, maybe, would be well filled. Thus, at last, he won them back, and, later on, he won the election. That was the way he had and still has. "It's that David Lloyd George," the sorely harassed mothers of Llanystumdwy were wont to say, with conviction, when anything untoward happened amongst the youth of the village, years ago, and it has been "that David Lloyd George" ever since.

Editorial Notes

GENERAL WOOD spoke with great wisdom, the other day, to the members of the Army and Navy Club of Chicago. In warning his listeners against propaganda conceived with the object of separating the Allies in the great war, he drew attention to the obvious fact that no one could hope for disarmament whilst preaching distrust amongst nations. But he also drew attention to the fact that disarmament did not mean a particular nation laying down its arms in the midst of an armed world.

THE decision of the French Government to increase the *maréchalat*, from six to twelve, will make the coveted baton a veritable storm center. When there were only three marshals, there was little room for controversy over their claims. But when it comes to nine more, the choice is any man's. Napoleon's choices, it is quite certain, were not infallible. But when the decision lies with a civilian like Louis Barthou, who will be satisfied?

IT SHOULD be understood, of course, that the investigations conducted by the United States Government, through its legislative and military branches, of the alleged misconduct of black troops from the French colonies in the occupied territory of Germany was prompted by a desire to defend those responsible for the maintenance of a military force in Germany against unjust and false charges. There is no intention, it seems quite clear, to uphold either white or Negro soldiers in reprehensible or unsoldierly conduct. The conclusion seems to be that influences antagonistic to the Allies and to the United States have sought to magnify the number of offenses in an effort to create racial strife. The United States should make it quite clear, unless the fact already appears, that no special defense is attempted of alleged offenders because they are Negroes, and also that extension is not urged for any culprits because of their color, their racial tendencies, or their lack of education or training. France is responsible for the conduct of her soldiers in Germany, just as the United States is responsible for the acts of its soldiers.

LIQUOR smuggling across the international boundary may prove to be a remunerative sideline for some people, but it is hardly a thing to be proud of. Canadians may smile at the activity of the "rum-running" profession, but surely they cannot be proud of the barefaced manner in which the law of the land is being violated. The chief liquor inspector, W. J. Lammie, who is directing the enforcement of the liquor laws, says he can produce figures to prove that the public conscience on the Canadian border is only 10 per cent operative. The idea of 90 per cent of the entire population of towns and cities being directly or indirectly connected with the smuggling of whisky would almost have made old hands at the game, like Dirk Hatteraick and Meg Merrilies, blush. They might have held up their hands in horror at the idea of giving the boundary of their country the derisive title of "the far-flung bottle line."

THE Secretary of State for the Zoo, as Lord Grey calls Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, has been lecturing on the importance of the eighty estates of the British National Trust as animal sanctuaries. He was supported by Lord Grey, who told a story of his friendship with a widgeon, and how the mother bird overcame her offspring's instinctive fear of a human being, though it took her several days to convince them that her big friend was really a very decent fellow and meant no harm. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell declared that young birds and animals have no instinctive fear of men, as will be shown by the wide open mouths of the callow brood of fledglings when a man approaches while their mother is away, and the sudden collapse into the nest at her note of warning on her return, when the naughty little things "remember."

IT TAKES a great deal of courage, to be sure, but one cannot quite give up hope that some day it will become generally understood in the United States that concerts of chamber music, if not those by orchestras and recitals by vocal or instrumental soloists, are given with the primary purpose of affording an opportunity to those persons who like music to listen to it in its purest form. That day, however, has not arrived. There are still people who regard such concerts as occasion for gossip. It seems unfortunate that it is impracticable to hold examinations as to the fitness of applicants for tickets to attend entertainments of this sort. In the absence of such drastic methods, one apparently can only await the musical millennium.

THERE is very much need, just now, for a supremely good work from a German writer which will show us the Germans as they really see themselves. Are they a nation which has taken to the sackcloth and ashes of contrition or are they not? Bernhardi's new "Weltreise" fails to answer the question. It is in reality largely a piece of pre-war chronicling, its pages being pervaded with the familiar scorn of other nations' mentality, the need of German defense against outside aggression, and the German's contempt for the "Kriemergeist" of the "peddling, unimaginative" English. Stale enough stuff now, in all conscience!